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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1873. NO. 107.

FIRST EDITION.

THE PETROLIA CITY FIRE.

Full Particulars of its Origin and Progress.

Immense Flood of Flame.

Man Killed by a Falling Derrick.

Loss $20,000---No Insurance.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PETROLIA CITY, January 13, 1873.

A hurried removal of the Western Union Telegraph office apparatus last evening, and consequent interruption of communication, occasioned by the rear of a general conflagration, prevented the giving of particulars of the fire which, at the hour my last dispatch was dated, threatened the destruction of this town. The fire, as was then stated, broke out at the Wilson well, situated in a little ravine on the Wilson farm, which is full a mile above here, on the Fairview road. The well had been shut down for want of tankage. The five two hundred and fifty barrel tanks being full and running over, the oil ran all day down the ravine and across the Fairview road under some houses on the opposite side. About half-past six in the evening this oil caught fire, it is supposed from the boiler, although the fire was banked, and in a minute the flames enveloped the tanks, derrick, engine house and the houses already and tanks, containing about eighteen hundred barrels of oil. The immense flood of liquid fire, estimated at at over three thousand barrels, thus set loose flowed into the creek leading to this town, sweeping away in its course another derrick and engine house and narrowly missing several others. In the excitement several tanks of oil were turned into the creek and added to the danger.

The alarm of fire brought the entire population in the city to the scene, and a dam was speedily thrown across the creek, and aided by the ice, under which the burning oil ran and was smothered, the flames were gotten under control.

While the derrick of the Wilson well was burning, a young man named Charles Crocker, from Centreville, Butler county, apprehensive that it would fall on a passing horse-road, took an ax and chopped out one of the corners so that it fell in the opposite direction. When it commenced to go down he became confused and ran directly under the derrick as it, receiving injuries from which he died within an hour. One step in any other direction would have saved his life.

The fire had scarcely been controlled when another broke out just below Main street, and nearly in the heart of the town. Last night's was thought to be the work of an incendiary, but to-day it has been learned that two men having a lighted lantern were dipping out of the creek some of the oil which had been run from the tanks above, and while so engaged carelessly set it on fire. Immediately the creek was covered with flame, which rapidly spread and caught a string of one hundred barrel tank full of oil at the Gibson well, and a well rig belonging to Parsons Bros. The fire also set back up the creek, and the danger of an annihilation of this town was so imminent that building were torn down and goods and household effects removed to places of safety below the town. The burning oil followed the course of the creek for a mile and a half, narrowly missing numerous well rigs and tanks of oil. About one A. M. the fire was partially subdued, but the oil continued to burn for several hours.

While the last fire was raging several tanks of oil were turned into the river, causing a panic of ruffians and houses and stores were extensively pillaged. Some arrests were made, but lack of evidence compelled the discharge of all arrested. The men employed in dipping the oil were quite badly burned.

The loss by the two fires will be about $20,000, with no insurance.

CASUALTIES.

Man Killed by a Train near Foxburg, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FOXBURG, PA., January 13, 1873.

About six thirty P.M., as the Oil City accommodation train was nearing Foxburg, it struck J. M. Bacon, of Lawrenceburg, Pa., fatally injuring him. He was brought to the Foxburg depot and Dr. Masson summoned at once, but in spite of timely aid he expired at 7.10 P.M. He leaves a wife and one child to battle with the world. He was under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident. Add one more to the list of rum's victories.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FOXBURG, PA., January 13, 1873.

A sewing machine agent named J. N. Bacon, and residing at Lawrenceburg, was killed at this station to-day by an Allegheny Valley train.

Fatal Jump from a Train.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNION CITY, IND., January 13, 1873.

Yesterday, as a train was passing Warren Station, a young man named Jeremiah Frantz jumped off, and in doing so, it is supposed, injured himself internally, as he only lived about twenty minutes afterwards. No outward injury was discovered on him.

Strange Homicide at Kingston, N. Y.

KINGSTON, N. Y., January 13.—A mysterious affair occurred at Hickory Bush, about six miles from this city, Saturday last. A little boy named William Donavan went into the house of Mrs. Perry, and was soon after found there dead with his head crushed. The Coroner has been investigating the case, but no light can be obtained. Mrs. Perry has been in convulsions since the occurrence. She was on the best of terms with young Donavan's family, and no one in the neighborhood, including the boy, could have had any motive for murder. The boy's head was crushed in a terrible manner, and the murderer must have been a person of great strength. Mrs. Perry has been in a very nervous condition since the occurrence, and this may account for her reason that no suspicion has ever existed that coal or other combustible substances could be found in this section, and no surmise can be framed as to the kind of substance that is burning.

LOUSIANA POLITICS.

Both Governors Inaugurated—The Ceremonies Passing off Quietly.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—The inauguration ceremonies passed off quietly. Weather clear and pleasant. McEnery was inaugurated in Lafayette square. Several thousand people were present, including many ladies. The ceremonies opened with a prayer by Bishop Milner, valedictory address by Governor Warmouth, then prayer by Bishop Pierce, followed by the inauguration address of McEnery. The oath of office was then administered, and concluded with benediction by Rev. J. K. Guthrie. At Odeon Hall, inaugurated by Mechanic's Institute, the doors of which are still guarded by United States soldiers. The Senators repaired to the hall of the House, acting Governor Pinchback delivered a short valedictory, followed by Kellogg's inaugural. About fifteen hundred people were present, three-fourths colored.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 13, 1873.

WILLIAM M. TWEED ON TRIAL.

A large crowd was present in the Oyer and Terminer Court this morning to witness the opening of the Tweed case. Great suspense followed the request of District Attorney Phelps to postpone the case for one hour for consultation of the prosecuting counsel upon information in their possession, which would decide whether they are ready to go on with the case against Tweed. The Judge granted the hour's recess. It is believed that the delay asked for was consequent upon the withdrawal from the case of the junior member of the American Club, which was founded by Tweed. The prosecution subsequently decided to go on, and Mr. Peckham began the opening address.

THE CASE OF STOKES—DIFFERENCE OF COUNSEL.

Lyman Tremaine, principal counsel for Stokes, is understood to have retired from the case, the chief point raised by the defense on the basis of the application for a new trial being the alleged unconstitutionality of the new jury law, of which he was a personal advocate and warm indorser. It may be stated that Governor Hoffman signed the bill after consultation with the members of the Court of Appeals, who indorsed it.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

New Project in Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, OHIO, January 13, 1873.

Gen. A. J. Warner, of Marietta, Mr. Norton, of Cambridge, J. C. Devin and Mr. Updegraff, of Mt. Vernon, were here to-day looking up matters. The route proposed is from Lima eastward through Kenton, Marion, Mt. Gilead, Mt. Vernon and Cambridge to the Ohio river. These gentlemen were met at the Lima House parlor by a large number of our business men, and matters pertaining to the road were freely discussed. It is regarded as one of the most promising and feasible routes among the many now talked of through the State.

Decisive Battle with Apaches—Entire Band Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 13.—In the battle of companies of the 8th Cavalry with the Apaches, December 29th, near Salt river, not a warrior escaped. All the band were killed and twenty-five women and children were captured. A New Mexico freight train for Camp Bell was attacked by the Apaches and the wagon master killed. At Pinos Altos the Indians killed two white men, and two Indians were afterwards seen on the reservation wearing the clothes of the murdered men.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1873.

SENATE.

Mr. RAMSEY gave notice that on Monday next he would move to proceed with the Postal Telegraph bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, called up the bill to provide for the further endowment and support of agricultural colleges. He offered a substitute for the bill, providing that the proceeds of the sales of 500,000 acres of public lands, at $1 25 per acre shall be appropriated to each State and Territory having such a college as contemplated in the bill.

Mr. WINDOM offered an amendment providing that the bill shall not be construed to change or limit the operation of the homestead pre-emption laws.

Mr. SHERMAN said the bill would give away over $34,000,000. He also expressed doubt as to its constitutionality of the bill. The distributions were not to be in proportion to the population, but upon a plan which would give Arizona, for instance, with only 17,000 inhabitants, as much as would be given to Ohio or New York. The original act establishing agricultural colleges had been of great disadvantage to Western States. The financial condition of the nation at this time was not such that it could afford to give away for chimerical projects the whole proceeds of public lands for the next ten years.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend the bill so as to appropriate the proceeds of public lands to support common schools.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM said there had been nothing done in Connecticut during thirty years which contributed so much to elevate the standard of education in the common schools as the high school or college established under the act of 1862, and expressed the opinion that the effect of his bill, if passed, would be beneficial to common schools everywhere.

Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment was lost—yeas 9; nays 32.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of states a large number of bills were presented and referred.

Among the bills was one for the establishment of a large arsenal of construction and repair, a powder depot and proving ground at suitable points east of the Allegheny mountains, and for the discontinuance and disposal of some of the smaller arsenals.

Mr. KELLEY offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the conduct of Edward H. Durell, of the United States Court for the district of Louisiana, and ascertain and report whether, in the opinion of the committee, he has, for the purpose of overthrowing or controlling the organization of the government of the State of Louisiana, usurped jurisdiction not vested in said District Court by the Constitution or laws of the United States, and to report articles proposing the impeachment of said Edward A. Durell, if, in the judgment of the committee, he has exercised the illegal functions by such usurpations of jurisdiction and unlawful interference with the constitutional privileges and rights of the people of said State, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. HIBBARD, of New Hampshire, introduced and moved the previous question on the bill repealing the section of the appropriation bill of the 3d of March, 1871, which requires payment to the Pacific Railroad Companies of one-half of the charges for the transportation of mails, government supplies, &c., instead of allowing a deduction to meet the payment of interest on their bonds.

Mr. SARGENT moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—Yeas 12, nays 163.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over without further action till next Monday.

Mr. BECK moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing the law for the iron clad test oath. Lost—yeas 123, nays 66, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. KELLEY said that his friend would not pass a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint select committee of three Senators and six Representatives to inquire into the Louisiana election, and report whether there is any legal government there, and if there are two sets of persons claiming to exercise an authority which should be recognized by the Congress, with the power to take testimony in Washington and Louisiana and send for persons and papers.

Pending the question the rules were suspended to allow an hour's debate.

Mr. GARFIELD offered as a substitute a resolution referring the President's message on the subject of Louisiana to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report whether any facts in the case require action by Congress. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. HIBBARD, the rules were suspended to allow his proposition in reference to the Pacific Railroads to be in order as an amendment to the Legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. SARGENT moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer as an amendment to the same bill a proposition directing the Attorney General to enter a suit in equity against the Pacific Railroad Companies to ascertain whether they are in default to the government.

Without a vote the House adjourned.

A BURNING MOUNTAIN.

Strange Freak of Nature Near Chillicothe, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, January 13, 1873.

What is known as Copperas mountain, sixteen miles from here, has been on fire internally since the first of October last, destroying all vestige of vegetation round about. No investigation has yet been made, the heat being too intense to permit of a search. Reports to-day say there was an explosion in the hill yesterday afternoon and the soil on the side upheaved, creating considerable of an apperture. No particulars are yet known here. This curious freak of nature is the wonder of all the surrounding country, for the reason that no suspicion has ever existed that coal or other combustible substances could be found in this section, and no surmise can be framed as to the kind of substance that is burning.

A TALE OF HORROR.

Wreck of the Golden Hind.

Forty-Eight Days in Open Boats in the Straits of Magellan—The Famished Crew Subsist for Ten Days on Human Flesh.

[From the New Orleans Times, 9th.]

One of the most extraordinary instances of human privation on record, and a calamity that has rarely been equaled in the history of maritime disaster, has been brought to light through Mr. John Saville, first officer of the American ship Golden Hind, who reached the city from Rio de Janeiro on Tuesday.

The wreck of the ship Golden Hind has already been recorded, but the unparalleled sufferings of the portion of her crew who yet survive, we believe has never yet been made public. In a long interview, yesterday, Mr. Saville detailed all the fearful particulars, and we give the frightful story in his own words:

THE FIRST OFFICER'S NARRATIVE.

The American ship Golden Hind, Captain Benjamin F. Bobbins, left New York on the 12th of February, on a voyage to San Francisco. When in a latitude of St. Catherine's we experienced a series of heavy westerly gales, which continued for nearly a month with great violence. On the 13th of June last, when on the west side of Patagonia, and at the Pacific entrance to the Straits of Magellan the pintals and gudgeons of the [illegible] way and it floated off. The [illegible] sumed in construc[illegible] square stern.

[illegible] to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1873.

The proceedings in the Credit Mobilier investigation to-day have produced a very decided and apparent impression in the House, and constitute the chief topic of conversation this evening. How positive the effect has been may be best judged from the vote in the House on Hubbard's resolution repealing the authority conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury by the ninth section of the army appropriation bill of 1871, to retain only one-half of the earnings on government business, on which, to the surprise of every member, only twelve were found voting to lay the resolution on the table. This vote was in the day the strength of the opposition was again developed in voting down Randall's resolution permitting him to offer his repealing section to the pending appropriation bill; while all the efforts of Sargent, and they were earnest and persistent, to obtain leave to offer another amendment, referring the whole matter to the committee, failed, and the House adjourned, refusing the request. Old observers of the course of legislation say the House never appeared more completely panic stricken than to-day, and it seemed impossible to procure even a respectful hearing, much less favorable consideration for any matter in which the Union Pacific Railroad, no matter in a disguised form, was supposed to be interested. Much of this demoralization was caused by the reports, which had generally been circulated to-day, of the testimony which had been before the Credit Mobilier Committee this morning, and the very damaging character of his testimony. Nelson stated, in substance, that Mr. Jones, of Jones, Schuyler & Co., had put him into the Credit Mobilier Company, furnished him money, ten thousand dollars to be used in securing votes, and from this he had realized fifty additional shares of Credit Mobilier stock, eight hundred and seventy-five shares of Union Pacific Railroad stock, twenty thousand dollars in first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and nine thousand dollars in cash. The latter he had turned over to Brooks, and he (Nelson) likewise disposed of the remaining proceeds so that all he had now left in his possession was five hundred and twenty-two shares of Union Pacific stock. In which stock, it appeared that Nelson had never advanced a dollar, and that Brooks had evidently been in receipt of the dividends thereon, thus saving so soon after Brooks's sweeping and emphatic denials of any connection or interest, in any form whatever, in the Credit Mobilier, would die or fail to appear to be in the possession of anything that more important facts might yet come to light, and that the whole subject must yet be searched to the bottom, without much regard to what has previously been stated on either side. Neilson's statement has at least convinced the House that the Credit Mobilier was a mine of wealth to parties who were fortunate enough to be behind the scenes, and that a thorough and exhaustive investigation is demanded to ascertain where the money put in by the government has been spent—a fact which, though not within the charge of Judge Poland's committee, is clearly within the scope of that [illegible] ended by Mr. Wilson, authorized last March day. Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. Brooks and the unfortunate position in which he is placed by the action of the other men in the family—nevertheless the Democrats are compelled by their record of the last campaign, to talk at least of severe measures, and some of them say that the House will be compelled to, or else they should feel compelled to vote for Brooks's expulsion.

An effort to break the force of the disclosures by showing that McComb is without character for truth and veracity, which Brooks undoubtedly intends, will have little effect, since the testimony which will condemn him before the House and people, if anything does, is that of his own son-in-law which has made all of McComb's previous assertions superfluous.

To-morrow both counsels will go on with the investigation, Mr. Wilson's having voted this morning to invite the two attorneys to be appointed under Randall's resolution of last Monday to be present and co-operate with them.

Intention Reconsidered.

At the request of Wilson's Credit Mobilier Committee the Attorney General agreed to reconsider his determination not to appoint counsel at present, and agreed to do so, that they might attend the session of the committee as desired. It is thought he will select Aaron F. Perry, of Cincinnati, and either Stanley Mathews, of the same city, or Gen. Harlan, of Kentucky.

Another Financial Measure.

Mr. Hooper will introduce another important financial bill, prepared at the Treasury Department, and designed to carry into effect some of the recommendations in Comptroller Knox's recent report. The fifth text of the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That all national banks which shall have failed to pay their capital stock as required by law, and all national banks whose capital stock shall have become impaired by losses or otherwise, shall, within five months after the first such failure or impairment, from the Comptroller of Currency, be required to pay the deficiency in capital stock by assessments upon shareholders *pro rata* on the amount of capital stock held by each, and the Treasurer of the United States shall withhold interest upon all bonds held by him in trust for any such association, upon notification from the Comptroller of Currency, until otherwise notified by him; and if such banks shall fail to pay up their original stock, shall refuse to go into liquidation, as provided by law, for three months after receiving notice from the Comptroller, a receiver may be appointed to wind up the business of the association, according to the provision of the 15th section of the National Currency act.

SEC. 2. That section 29 of the act of June 3d, 1864, be so amended that said section shall read as follows: "That the total liabilities to any association of any person, or of any company, corporation or firm, not including the liability of one national bank to another national bank, including in the liabilities of the company or firm the liability of several members thereof, shall at the time exceed one-tenth part of the aggregate amount of the capital stock of the association actually paid in, and its suspended funds;" provided, that the discount of *bona fide* bills of exchange, drawn against actual existing values and discount of commercial or business paper, actually owned by the association or firm negotiating the same, shall not be included in the liabilities aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That section 57 of said act be amended by adding the following: "And provided further, That no association, its trustees, officers or shareholders shall be released against such association or its property before final judgment any such suits, action or proceeding in any State courts or municipal court."

The Treasury Currency Bill.

The bill now in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee, submitted by Secretary Boutwell and Assistant Secretary Richardson as embodying their views upon the volume of currency and the legal authority which should be vested in the Secretary of the Treasury to regulate it, is in full as follows:

Be it enacted, &c. That the amount of United States notes which may be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury shall not exceed at any one time three hundred and seventy-five million dollars, and the amount between that sum and the sum of three hundred and fifty-six millions shall be held as a reserve, no part of which shall be issued for any purpose but in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the public exigencies require a temporary issue, and when so issued the same shall be withdrawn as soon as practicable thereafter.

Consideration of War Claims, &c.

The House Committee on Claims, which will have the floor for business on Friday, will present a large number of bills, some of considerable importance. The cases of contractors for light draft monitors during the war, who ask indemnity from the government for losses, will be decided by the committee at a meeting on Thursday next, and the petitions of the New Bedford merchants and ship owners, for losses of whaling vessels during the rebellion, will also probably be settled at the same meeting. On Wednesday the committee will act on Representative Smith's bill, providing for compensation to loyal citizens of border States for private property taken by the government during the war, and will also pass upon Mr. Harris's bill to indemnify rebels for their property destroyed in the war probably dismissing it at once. The committee this evening held their last meeting on Commissioner Douglass's claim for relief from the defalcation of his subordinates, which it is intimated may not be allowed without some difficulty.

Property of Americans in Cuba Released.

The advanced policy of the State Department toward Spain and Cuba is already bearing practical fruit. Secretary Fish to-day stated that information had been received of the release by the Spanish authorities of one of the most extensive sequestrated sugar estates in Cuba, owned by an American citizen, and that proceedings are in progress which must result at an early day in the release of others.

James River and Kanawha Canal.

The House Committee on Commerce will give a hearing to-morrow to Representatives from Southern States on the necessity and advantages of the James river and Kanawha Canal. Representative Hawley, of Illinois, will also address the committee in favor of his bill providing for the appointment of a Board of three National Railroad Commissioners.

Money for District Improvements.

The Board of Public Works of this city has drawn from the Treasury one million quarter dollars, appropriated by the [illegible] ficiency bill, and is now engaged in the debts of laborers [illegible] many months [illegible] ...ursements [illegible] ...isclosures [illegible] ...propriation is a [illegible] what the new mea[illegible] ...al in consequence a call [illegible] ...congress for the remainder.

Debate on Louisiana Affairs.

...ouisiana divided with the Credit Mobilier the honors of to-day in the House, and on the whole developed much freer and better debate. Judge Kelley's resolution for the impeachment of Judge Durell was offered altogether on his own responsibility, and is in continuation of the independent policy which he inaugurated just at the close of the last session, when he led the Republican opposition to the enactment of the Enforcement act, for the purpose, as he declared, of securing the re-election of certain Southern Senators. The debate which followed on Sheldon's resolution was the most vigorous and forcible of the session, and though counting in but one vote was significant as showing a very wide difference of opinion among leading members of the Republican side as to the proper method of dealing with the difficulties in Louisiana. Butler's motion to send Commissioners from Congress to hold a new election, and so give a Republican government in form and in fact to Louisiana, would be met with very little favor in the day the strength of the opposition was again developed in voting down Randall's resolution permitting him to offer his repealing section to the pending appropriation bill; while all the efforts of Sargent, and they were earnest and persistent, to obtain leave to offer another amendment, referring the whole matter to the committee, failed, and the House adjourned, refusing the request. Old observers of the course of legislation say the House never appeared more completely panic stricken than to-day, and it seemed impossible to procure even a respectful hearing, much less favorable consideration for any matter in which the Union Pacific Railroad, no matter in a disguised form, was supposed to be interested. Much of this demoralization was caused by the reports, which had generally been circulated to-day, of the testimony which had been before the Credit Mobilier Committee this morning, and the very damaging character of his testimony. Nelson stated, in substance, that Mr. Jones, of Jones, Schuyler & Co., had put him into the Credit Mobilier Company, furnished him money, ten thousand dollars to be used in securing votes, and from this he had realized fifty additional shares of Credit Mobilier stock, eight hundred and seventy-five shares of Union Pacific Railroad stock, twenty thousand dollars in first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and nine thousand dollars in cash. The latter he had turned over to Brooks, and he (Nelson) likewise disposed of the remaining proceeds so that all he had now left in his possession was five hundred and twenty-two shares of Union Pacific stock. In which stock, it appeared that Nelson had never advanced a dollar, and that Brooks had evidently been in receipt of the dividends thereon, thus saving so soon after Brooks's sweeping and emphatic denials of any connection or interest, in any form whatever, in the Credit Mobilier, would die or fail to appear to be in the possession of anything that more important facts might yet come to light, and that the whole subject must yet be searched to the bottom, without much regard to what has previously been stated on either side. Neilson's statement has at least convinced the House that the Credit Mobilier was a mine of wealth to parties who were fortunate enough to be behind the scenes, and that a thorough and exhaustive investigation is demanded to ascertain where the money put in by the government has been spent—a fact which, though not within the charge of Judge Poland's committee, is clearly within the scope of that [illegible] ended by Mr. Wilson, authorized last March day. Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. Brooks and the unfortunate position in which he is placed by the action of the other men in the family—nevertheless the Democrats are compelled by their record of the last campaign, to talk at least of severe measures, and some of them say that the House will be compelled to, or else they should feel compelled to vote for Brooks's expulsion.

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Consideration of War Claims, &c.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Credit Mobilier Exposition.

Most Damaging Disclosures

Mine of Wealth for the Favored.

THE IMPLICATION OF MR. BROOKS,

By Neilson, His Son-in-Law.

Remarkable Effect in Congress.

Another Financial Project.

Mr. Boutwell's Currency Bill.

Business of Claims Commit[illegible]

Property of American[illegible]

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1873, 8 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England cloudy weather with rain and snow to-night, but winds veering to westerly and northwesterly, with clearing weather and falling temperature on Tuesday. From Tennessee to upper lake region and eastward over the Middle States, northwesterly and westerly winds and lower temperature, and clear and clearing weather. For South Atlantic and Gulf States, east of Mississippi, winds veering to westerly and northerly, with clear and clearing weather. For northwest rising barometer and winds shifting to southerly and easterly.

Herds of Cattle Frozen to Death.

MILWAUKEE, January 13.—Sad news of the great storm continues to be received from Minnesota. Whole herds of cattle were caught in it, and perished from exposure to the cold. A man named Christopher left Glyndon, Minnesota, for home on Tuesday night, and was found lying under the snow frozen to death. A young man named Berry, same neighborhood, shared the same fate.

Pass Right On

to second page, next to reading matter, and learn what Nutrina and Papoma are worth to you.

Capitalists.

Don't fail to read the advertisement in our auction columns of the property 112 Fifth avenue for sale.

OIL REGION NOTES.

Coasting Accidents—New Presbyterian Church—A Lawyer Convicted of Forgery—Minstrel Entertainment by the Titusville Courier Hose Company—Another Victim of the Prospect Disaster.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, January 13, 1873.

On Saturday last we were driving into the city from Pleasantville, a boy named Andrew Firth, who was coasting, was knocked over by the horse and had his skull crushed so bad that the brains protruded. A fatal result is feared.

Another coasting accident, fortunately without a serious result, occurred at Oil City on Sunday afternoon. A boy, aged eight, in descending [illegible] deep hill on Petroleum street, lost [illegible] ded and was in imminent danger [illegible] the high railroad embankment [illegible] eared upon the scene and [illegible] ss of the sled. The sudden [illegible] ne how violently against the [illegible] *Derrick* says at the of about six hundred pounds pressure to the square inch), and she retaliated by administering a kick which broke his nose.

The Presbyterian Society of South Oil City have nearly completed a new edifice, to be known as the Second Presbyterian church. It is built of brick, one story high, with basement, anti-rooms, etc. The audience room is thirty-five by forty-five feet, the ceiling twenty-one feet in height and arched. The room is calculated to seat about three hundred persons, and will be very tastefully finished and furnished. The cost is estimated at $8,000.

A newly fledged Titusville lawyer, named Avery, was found guilty of forgery at the session of the Meadville County Court on Saturday, and was sentenced to five years and two months in the penitentiary. With the greatest imaginable [illegible] he told the Judge that he could not sentence him for so long a term. "Well," remarked Judge Lowry, "We'll make it four years and ten months then." Avery could think of no objection to this amendment, and was therefore remanded.

The Courier Hose Company of Titusville, an organization composed including the first young men of the city, are to give a minstrel entertainment on Wednesday evening, and will apply the proceeds to the liquidation of their debts. Local hits and allusions are promised, and a curiosity to hear them and witness the extravagant eccentricities of certain well known young men, is manifesting itself in the sale of tickets, and the prospects are that the amateurs will have an audience drawn from every part of the region.

John Douglass, of Dundee, Ontario, one of the injured in the Prospect disaster, died on Wednesday, at Mayville. This makes the total number of deaths twenty-two.

HORRIBLE CRIME.

An Old Man Murdered near Solon, Ohio—The Body Falls Into the Fire and is Partially Consumed—Cats Feasting on the Corpse.

Brief account was given in the columns of the Commercial on Friday last, of the murder of an aged man near Solon, Ohio, on the preceding Wednesday night. The Cleveland *Herald* furnishes a fuller account of the crime, which in its inception and results was one of the most fearful we have ever had to record—one in which "on horror's head horrors accumulate." The victim was George McConnoughey, a farmer, a bachelor, sixty-three years of age, who lived alone in a small house in the field lying between Solon, Cuyahoga county, and Bentleyville, Cuyahoga county, and Bentleyville, Cuyahoga county, and Bentleyville

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1873.

AN ELECTION for a United States Senator to succeed Senator CAMERON will be held by the State Legislature to-day. All the indications are that the present incumbent will be chosen as his own successor without any serious opposition.

THE comments of the public press on the tone of Secretary Fish's recent dispatches to Minister SICKLES concerning Spanish affairs, are almost without exception of a favorable character. There seems to be a general feeling of satisfaction at this official manifestation of the fact that the administration intends hereafter to place itself more strictly in accordance with the prevailing sentiment of the country with respect to this matter.

A MEASURE of some importance is now pending in Congress, in the shape of a proposition to secure an international coinage of silver for use between the United States and the different countries of Europe. In view of the fact that the community of commercial interests between the various civilized nations of the world is constantly growing closer and more sympathetic, the need of a uniform and unponderant money standard is making itself more and more strongly felt. The same, indeed, is equally true with regard to weights and measures; and the establishment of a common system in these matters would, without doubt, conduce considerably to the convenience and advantage of the countries embraced in the agreement.

REMARKING on the report that the German government, after a lull in its coinage operations, is again beginning to purchase gold for that purpose, *the Financial Chronicle* cites it as worthy of note that the monetary stringency, which is now beginning to weaken its hold, and which was partly brought on by the refusal of Germany to buy our securities, has to a considerable degree been relaxed and alleviated by supplies of German capital emigrating hither and investing itself at high rates in loans on call. This fact would seem worthy the attention of financial observers, and it certainly adds another illustration to the important connections between the finances of the two countries, which are now so rapidly multiplying.

MR. JAMES BROOKS, the Congressman who, according to the testimony thus far introduced before the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee, appears to be the most seriously compromised, and who is shown to have been a government director of the Union Pacific Railroad, by appointment of President JOHNSON, at the time when he is charged with purchasing the Credit Mobilier stock—last year made a tour around the world. Writing to his paper from India concerning the radical reformations which the introduction of railroads was effecting in that country, he said they were "leveling heathenism, and might, by-and-by, bring it up to Christianity." In the United States their influence and tendency would seem to be, among some people, of quite an opposite character. Wonder if Mr. BROOKS contemplates paying a second visit to the land of the Hindoos?

STRICT grammatical accuracy is not always exacted from those in high places, and hence the following paragraph, which closes the farewell message of Governor GRANT, is not commended to the young grammarians of the Pittsburgh High School as being strictly correct in form:

"I earnestly invoke Heaven's choicest blessings upon the people of Pennsylvania—that their abundance may never be diminished—and that her honored name may shine in the galaxy of the American Union with increasing splendor forever."

The mixture of personal pronouns, here, is slightly confusing to the purest in such matters; but the correct rule in all such cases was laid down, centuries since, by one of the Emperors of Germany. He was discussing the question of heresy before a General Council of the Church held during his reign, and in the course of his speech he made use of the term "*schisma*." "May it please your Majesty," said a bishop, in whose ears a false quantity in Latin was as bad as heresy, "*schisma* is neuter." But the Emperor was equal to the occasion for he replied on the instant: "*Ego rex sum et super grammaticus.*" "I am King, and above grammar!"

OF THE devices of the free-traders there is no end. Their latest attempt upon the tariff is being made under the plea that it is impossible to prevail on Congress to exercise economy so long as there is a large annual surplus of receipts over expenditures, and that a reduction of the tariff is therefore necessary as a means of keeping down the expenditures of the government. This is the argument which they are now said to be bringing to bear upon the Committee of Ways and Means, with the design of influencing the action of that body in their behalf. While there is very little likelihood of their being successful, the fact itself shows the importance of as far as possible getting rid of the constant uncertainty and indefiniteness that attach to our tariff system. Confidence in the stability of existing conditions is, perhaps, more than anything else, that which induces men to invest money and effort in manufacturing and commercial undertakings. When tariffs are liable to continual change, it becomes next to impossible for those who are engaged in such enterprises to make their calculations with any degree of certainty; and one of the greatest services which any statesman could do for them and for the people generally, would be to devise some means whereby the tariff should be changed only at comparatively fixed and distant intervals.

THIS is the railroad age—not simply in the technical sense, but also in the sense of universal inter-communications. In the limited view, too, it is certain that no other invention of modern times so much affects, in our country, all the relations between the different States of the Union; and hence it is not surprising that the people are becoming pretty generally aroused to the enormous power wielded by railroad corporations, and to the importance of exercising such authority as may be necessary to control these roads in the interest of the general prosperity and advantage. Nearly all the recently delivered messages of the various State Governors devote more or less space to the consideration of the subject; Governor PALMER, of Illinois, and Governor WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, taking the ground that the people are the absolute masters of every railway in those States. There is, perhaps, a possibility that in their natural anxiety concerning the vast powers exerted by these corporations, the States themselves may be led into certain extremes, but the fact that the question is attracting such general attention, in and out of Congress and the State Legislatures, of itself affords ground for hope that whatever reforms in railway legislation and management the public interests require will presently be brought to pass.

THE balloting for a United States Senator from Missouri begins to-day, and the struggle for the honors is likely, from present appearances, to be of an exceedingly exciting character. During the last few days the friends of the respective aspirants, of whom there are something like a score, have been working like beavers in their several behalfs. FRANK BLAIR hopes to secure the succession, on the ground that the unexpired half of the term with which he was rewarded in 1870, has not been a sufficient recompense for his services in the interest of the Democracy since he deserted the Republican party. There are signs, however, that, having used him as a tool for the accomplishment of their designs, the Democrats of Missouri propose now to drop him and to choose a consistent Bourbon in his stead. It is true that BLAIR has in the most abject manner abjured his Republican doctrines, and groveled on his belly in the dust of an apostate's abasement; but it seems that a large number of the men who control affairs in Missouri find it impossible to forget that he helped to make it a free State, or that he served in the Union army during the war of the rebellion. These recollections appear to stick in their throats like MACBETH'S Ariadne, and hence it is probable that they will to-day choke himself and his Senatorial aspirations off. If he succeeds it will be by the exercise of the most unscrupulous trafficking and trickery.

LESS ATTENTION than might have been expected has been given by the press to the result, reported a few days ago, of the visit of the United States ship Yantic to Zanzibar. Though relatively unimportant in a directly practical sense, the mission of the Yantic is yet full of interest, as it denotes the active participation of the American government in giving effect to those principles of humanity and freedom for which the American people have done and suffered more than any other people. The Sultan of Zanzibar received the officers of the Yantic with characteristic politeness, one trait of which was his request for a little time to consider the subject as to which they desired an answer. Having duly reflected, and also consulted his Vizier, His Majesty informed Captain WILSON that for thirty years no slaves had been exported with his knowledge from Zanzibar to Muscat, that in the abandonment of the trade he had followed the commands of his father, SEYD SEYD, and that, in so far as a clandestine commerce in slaves had been carried on through his dominions, Arabs alone were responsible. "But," said the Sultan in conclusion, "since the American people whom I love, desire that I shall make greater efforts for the suppression of this traffic, I promise to make such efforts, for it is my sincere wish that the slave trade shall cease."

This promise is precisely the effect which was expected from the American expedition, which was intended to prepare the way for the interposition of the English representative, who is authorized to aid the Sultan in carrying his promise into act. In spite of the Sultan's professed ignorance of the existence of the traffic, it is well known that the entire annual tribute paid by him to the Sultan of Muscat in accordance with a treaty guaranteed by Great Britain, has been derived from the trade in slaves. Let this tribute be abolished or furnished from another source, and the ruler of Zanzibar will have no very powerful motive for conniving at the trade, and Sir BARTLE FRERE, the English Commissioner, is prepared to deliver him from the temptation in whatever way may be found necessary. It is, however, expected that England will have to undertake the payment of a considerable portion of the tribute. This matter having been arranged, two or three English cruisers on the coast, will no doubt suffice, in the course of two or three years, completely to end that branch of the East African slave trade, one of the most atrocious forms of the business.

LOGIC IN THE EXTREME.

A rather striking illustration of the spirit of religious reaction which has taken possession of a portion of the French people is presented in the Rome affair. M. CHARLES ROBIN has been known to the world for a good while as one of the most eminent savants of France. He is professor in the School of Medicine and he is a member of the Institute, an honor which in itself constitutes a not contemptible measure of fame. His personal character is also represented to be honorable and wholly void of reproach, and yet his name was lately stricken from the jury list, for the reason that his religious opinions disqualified him for the office. He is said to be, and probably is, what they call a Materialist, and, in favor of the act of the judge who erased his name, it is argued that a man who regards the virtues and vices of an individual as the result of organization cannot condemn a malefactor for his crimes. The case seems to place an old question in a somewhat new light. We do not understand that M. ROBIN was believed to be indifferent to truth or to labor under any natural or irresistible tendency to commit perjury. His well known private character and social reputation forbade any such supposition or suspicion. But from his view of the relation between physical constitution and moral character, it was inferred that M. ROBIN could not hold a criminal responsible for acts which were the proper consequence of the condition of his body. This is certainly pushing logic to an extreme. Perhaps once in a hundred or two hundred years such a man may arise as DAY, the author of *Sandford and Merton*, who felt bound to act upon his own inferences, without any reference to the practical results to himself or others, but in general even the most enthusiastic theorists do not feel bound to disregard the common notions of mankind. Even the Judge who thinks M. ROBIN unfit to be a juror, would hardly assume without evidence that he would submit to outrage at the hands of a ruffian, because he referred the ruffian's disposition to his cranial bumps. Why then should he not be presumed willing to recognize his obligation as a member of society to apply and act upon the law of self-defense, and to punish a criminal whose conduct proved him dangerous to the community? If the principle upon which M. ROBIN was held unfit to be a juror, if applied strictly in the United States would considerably add to the existing difficulty in procuring a jury in capital cases. The phrenologists would, we fancy, be at once set aside as disqualified by the theory of human conduct which they are supposed to favor, and the members of some of our religious denominations would certainly have to prove themselves habitually in practice less logically consistent than their creeds, if they did not choose to be deprived of a portion of their civil birthright. As to our idealists, and there are some among us, they might be properly enough utterly ignored, as themselves theoretically denying the reality of the visible world.

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Singular Mortality in a Family.

The Rev. Dr. Amasa Converse, editor of the *Louisville (Ky.) and Richmond (Va.) Christian Observer*, and formerly of Pittsburgh, died at Louisville, on the 9th December last, after a four days' illness. The intelligence of his death reached a relative of his, in this city, on the 10th, and she communicated it by letter to another relative, Governor Converse, of Vermont, then at Woodstock, in that State, on the same day. The letter reached him on the 13th, on which day his wife, who was standing by his side, after reading the letter, suddenly fell dead on the floor, no previous intimation of disease having been given. The Governor's niece, Miss Lina E. Edson, who had lived for many years in his house, was also there at the time, being on a visit at Burlington, Vt. A telegraphic dispatch was sent to the lady whom she was visiting, so that the news might be broken to her gently; but, although this was done in the kindest manner, the young lady was so overcome by the shock that she became unable to swallow anything or to sleep. She could not start for Woodstock that evening, as the last train had departed; but next morning the lady escorted Miss Edson, by rail to Woodstock, the latter taking a violent chill on the road. Miss Edson, on her arrival at her uncle's, was just able to kiss the lifeless features of her aunt and retire to bed, where she lay, gradually sinking, until the 27th December, when she died. Her mother, who was sister to Mrs. Converse, and had long lived with her, worn out with watching and grief, therewith took to her bed, and died on the 1st January. And thus Governor Converse, who is universally beloved and respected, has been bereaved of his entire family. He has no children. He was elected Governor of Vermont by a Republican majority of 20,000.

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Postoffice Department will soon put into practice in several large cities, the new arrangement of having newspaper mails made up and labeled in the publication office, and sent direct to railroad depots, without going through the postoffices at all, thereby saving much time.

The International Steamship Company, whose vessels are to ply between Philadelphia and Antwerp, will commence operations on or about the first of next month. They will carry a portion of the European mails.

The mountains of Montgomery county, Maryland, are to be bored by gold seekers. And whether these penetrating gentlemen succeed or fail in their search for the precious ore, it is more than likely that the public will be bored with solicitations to take stock in mining companies.

The charities of London are said to amount to $35,000,000 a year.

Governor Baker, in his message to the Indiana Legislature, states the foreign debt of the State to be $744,890 12, and the domestic debt $3,905,966 25. The expenses of the State for 1873 will be $785,385, to meet which he recommends a levy of 15 cents on the $100.

Lord ——sebery recently made a speech to the people of Edinburgh, in which he told them, on the authority of the census return, that there were forty-six families living together in single rooms without windows of any kind, and 15,000 families—a third of the entire population of the city—dwelling in single rooms with windows.

Union College at Schenectady, New York, is to be discontinued—or rather transferred to Albany to form a collegiate department for the several post graduates of the Albany Law School, Medical College, and Observatory—all to be known as the University of New York.

There is a fitness in things—even in naming a hotel. St Paul has its "Grubber" hotel. Now as the main feature of a hotel is its "grub," what more appropriate than to name it after its guests and call it the "Grubber" house.

Some St. Louis rags have started the small-pox in a South Carolina paper mill.

Philadelphia claims the credit of the fastest criminal proceeding on record. One John Scott, the proprietor of a "panel-house," was arrested at ten o'clock last Tuesday, examined at seven o'clock next morning, indicted by the Grand Jury at noon, tried at half-past one P. M., found guilty at five, and immediately sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Now the question is, will he be pardoned during the present week?

An amateur Connecticut astronomer proposes a balloon ascension for the purpose of watching the coming planetary transit.

The Harvard College fund at latest accounts amounted to $127,431 50.

The keeper of a colored sailors' boarding house in Baxter street, New York, has abolished his bar and thrown open his bar room to missionaries, and what was popularly known as a dance house of the slums, has been metamorphosed into a chapel. Services were held there for the first time Friday evening, and for the first time probably the voice of prayer was heard in a room which before had nightly resounded with oaths and debauched revelry.

The entire product of the lead mines in Wisconsin since they were first opened is estimated at nearly $300,000,000.

New York reduced its State debt during the year ended September 30, 1872, by $1,095,876 68, leaving outstanding on that day an indebtedness of $95,574,206. Of this amount twenty-one millions are a legacy of the war, being the debt incurred to pay the bounty to soldiers if applied strictly in the United States would considerably add to the existing difficulty in procuring a jury in capital cases. The phrenologists would, we fancy, be at once set aside as disqualified by the theory of human conduct which they are supposed to favor, and the members of some of our religious denominations would certainly have to prove themselves habitually in practice less logically consistent than their creeds, if they did not choose to be deprived of a portion of their civil birthright. As to our idealists, and there are some among us, they might be properly enough utterly ignored, as themselves theoretically denying the reality of the visible world.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Frederic Hudson, formerly a member of the editorial staff of the New York *Herald*, has for a considerable time been known to be engaged in writing a history of the American newspaper press. Such a work is much needed, and the subject is well adapted to enlist the interest and stimulate the industry of a veteran journalist. The results of Mr. Hudson's historical investigations are now given to the public in a large volume of nearly 800 pages, which bears the title of *Journalism in the United States from 1690 to 1872*. The title seems to have been judiciously and honestly chosen, as Mr. Hudson's book is not a history of anything like a history of American journalism, while it is a massive collection of materials which, for the most part, relate more or less to the subject. There is neither system nor order in the book, and the author seems utterly incapable of discriminating between the important and the unimportant in the selection and arrangement of facts. Then of the facts themselves his appreciation is evidently peculiar, and as disclosed in this book frequently reminds the reader of the Virgilian line which would have been a most appropriate motto for the New York *Herald* in its earlier and palmy days:

Tam fœti prodigiæ tenax, quam nuntia veri.

It is hardly worth while to refer to the erroneous impressions conveyed by the lack of fullness in those parts of the book which appear to aim at completeness of detail. Such omissions would alone suffice to condemn the work as a history of American journalism; in Mr. Hudson's jumble of facts and gossip concerning journalism they simply excite surprise at his defective knowledge. Style is, we suppose, a matter of secondary importance, and we have no disposition to be critical on the subject, but the reader cannot help wondering at Mr. Hudson's grammar. He constantly uses "run" instead of "ran," and the following are other examples of his disdain for Lindley Murray: "Mr. F. said he *expected* that he was liable for any publication, etc." Again, "*It is only till lately* that we have become even satisfied of the origin of newspapers." "Major Noah, with Amos Kendall, who had been editor of the *Frankfort (Ky.) Argus*, *were* rewarded each with an office." "After the success of an important enterprise; after an invention in mechanics or a discovery in science *have* become a public benefit, etc." These are mere specimens, and the list might be increased indefinitely by a careful examination of Mr. Hudson's slovenly writing.

Having said so much in the way of censure, we may honestly say that Mr. Hudson's book contains a great deal of useful and interesting information, facts which not only journalists but general readers will be pleased to know, and many of which have been gathered from sources not readily accessible. In despite of all its defects and errors, the volume will undoubtedly meet with a large circulation, and we may trust that the author encouraged by such success, will subject his work to a process of revision and correction for the removal of those blemishes which detract so much from the value of this first edition. The book is issued in the best style of its publishers, Harper & Brothers. On sale at the store of Gildenfenny & Hess, Fifth avenue.

Dr. Dollinger has for several years been so conspicuously before the public that a book by him on almost any subject would awaken a certain interest, and his controversy with the Pope gives peculiar interest to those of his writings which relate to the history of the Papacy. This no doubt was the motive which prompted the American publishers to issue an edition of his *Fables Respecting the Popes in the Middle Ages*. The first of these *Fables* is the famous story of Pope Joan, a story of piquant interest and well worthy of study, whether it be regarded as fact or myth. Dr. Dollinger treats it as a myth, and his illustration of its rise, growth and diffusion throughout the Catholic world in the middle ages by the agency of the most zealous champions of the papacy, is curious in itself, and also instructive as an example of ingenious and erudite speculation. Almost, perhaps quite as valuable are Dollinger's papers on Pope Cyriacus, on Constantine and Sylvester, on the Donation of Constantine, and other fictions or facts relating to papal history. Nearly half of the volume is taken up with a rather celebrated essay by the same eminent divine on *The Prophetic Spirit and the Prophecies of the Christian Era*, in which he fully illustrates a subject with which Protestant readers in general are so little acquainted that it will have for them all the attraction of novelty. Though translations from the German, these essays are translated so well that they might pass for originals. Dodd & Mead, New York; Clarke & Co., Wood street, Pittsburgh.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley, preacher, parson, traveler, novelist and naturalist, says that "geology is, perhaps, the simplest and the easiest of all physical sciences." This statement is probably correct, and yet, many persons, by no means deficient in either industry or intelligence, who have attempted to master the principles of geology, either without a teacher or without a teacher practically familiar with the subject, have given up the attempt in despair. The difficulty lies in the method, concerning which no sufficient instruction is given in the ordinary books on the elements of the science. Now the object of Kingsley's little book, entitled *Town Geology*, is to teach the method of the science rather than its facts, and while we do not pretend to be a practical geologist, we feel safe in saying that there could hardly be a better or more charming introduction to the subject. The student would be dull or lazy who, after studying Kingsley's volume, should himself be unable practically to apply, in examination of cuts and strata, the principles and facts presented in a good text-book, such as Dana's or Lyell's Elements. The reader for mere amusement or for mere book-knowledge can, of course, hardly fail to gain what he seeks for in any book by Charles Kingsley. Though the town in which the author *geologizes* is a British town, the American reader can procure most of the earthy and rocky materials which are described.

Appleton & Co. R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

The City of God and the Churchmakers: an Examination into Scriptural Christianity, and Criticism of Christian Scribes and Doctors of the Law, is one of those books concerning which it would be very unbecoming for us to express an opinion without having first studied it carefully. The author, Dr. R. Abbey, is a Methodist clergyman who has written and published many books, in which, as we understand, he has broached several, if not a good many opinions, of which the present volume may be regarded as a refutation. That fact in itself suggests neither discredit nor suspicion. Even sound divines may grow, perhaps necessarily grow, if they deserve the name, and everybody knows that St. Augustine wrote a volume or Retractations. But in Dr. Abbey's *City of God*, which consists of only a few more than three hundred pages, two hundred and seven pages are devoted to the refutation, or rather the contradiction of "Errors of Authors." And among the authors thus charged with error are found nearly all the most celebrated theologians of the past, while the errors charged upon them relate to points of doctrine which lie at the very foundation of the Christian Church. Dr. Abbey writes in a direct, vigorous, trenchant, though unpolished style, and displays not a little acumen in the detection of what he calls "errors." His book is a book for theologians, and to them we commend it, trusting that it may do them good. Hard & Houghton, New York; R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

The Trouble in the Anthracite Region

[From the Pottsville Standard, 11th.]

The controversy between the miners and operators has not yet been settled, and the last proposition submitted by the operators has been rejected by the miners. There is now certain that the miners will not work for less than the wages paid last year, that is on a basis of $2 50 per ton, and what the operators will do, remains to be seen. Some of the operators have resumed work temporarily, paying the $2 50 basis. There seems a disposition on the part of both parties to settle the question and go to work, but there may be an unseen power that will prevent such a desirable end to this controversy. We wait to see.

Iron Manufacture in Kentucky.

The Louisville *Commercial* states that the Adrie furnace, in Muhlenburg county, Ky., will shortly be put into operation, Gen. Buell having gained his suit in regard to the lease of the property, and formed a strong company of Eastern capitalists to operate the mines and works. The furnace was started just prior to the breaking out of the war, which compelled a suspension of operations, and but little ore was ever taken out. The engine on the place is a magnificent one, and has been kept in perfect order ever since it was put up. Nearly half a million dollars were expended in establishing these works. The ore is of a very fine quality and exists in great quantities, and limitless beds of coal exist in the vicinity. The new company will soon proceed to develop this great wealth.

The Report on Immigration.

The Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics announces that the German and French editions of his Report on Immigration are now ready, and will be forwarded at an early day to Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Havre, and Trieste, for distribution in Germany Austria, France, Switzerland, and Belgium. A copy will be sent to any address in either of the above countries, on the receipt of twelve (12) cents, in postage stamps, for the German, or eighteen (18) cents for the French edition. Address, "(Official business, free,) Bureau of Statistics, Washington, D. C."

STEEL FROM PIG IRON.

The Henderson Fluorine Processes.

By these processes wrought iron and cast steel of the best qualities are produced from pig iron, such as heretofore could not be used for these purposes; it is therefore likely that they may be of great advantage to the iron trade in many parts of the United States, where the only difficulty is in the quality of the ores.

The mode of working them, which has given the best results, is as follows: Fluorspar and titanic iron ore are finely ground, thoroughly mixed, and thrown into a reverberatory furnace. In ten to twelve minutes they become set and hardened, and adhere to the bottom, so that when molten iron is poured upon them they do not float. Immediately after the molten iron is poured upon them chemical reactions take place between the cast iron and the fluorspar and oxides until the impurities and nearly all the carbon are removed, and malleable iron is deposited all over the bed of the furnace, from which it is removed and worked in the usual way. But little time is required to *purify* the cast iron, because the phosphorus, sulphur and silicon are removed in a few minutes after the commencement of the chemical reactions. This rapid removal of the impurities admits of various modifications, applicable to making steel direct from cast iron, or to the mere purification of cast iron, which may be used with one half wrought iron and melted in crucibles to make good qualities of cast iron.

These facts have been demonstrated at several iron works in Europe. Common Scotch pig iron (which is inferior to the average anthracite and coke pig iron sold in Pittsburgh), purified by this process, and mixed with one-half wrought iron, made good cast steel; and steel made from the bar iron, when melted in crucibles, was equal in strength to that made from the best Swedish iron. Tools made from it stood and wore as well as those made from steel of the best brands.

Analyses of this Scotch pig, and of the purified cast iron made from it were made by Mr. Edward Riley, well known as having made most of the analyses in Dr. Percy's iron Metallurgy, and analyses of the steel direct from the cast iron, and of wrought iron made from this purified pig iron and of cast steel made by melting the bar iron in crucibles, were made by Dr. Henry M. Noad, also a high authority in England. The steel was tested by Mr. David Kirkaldy. The results are as follows:

Description.	Carbon, per ct.	Silicon, one per cent.	Sulphur, per ct.	Phosphorus, per cent.	Manganese, per cent.	Iron, by direct determination, per cent.
Gartsherrie No. 4 pig iron	3.92	1.34	.23	.87	.54	93.898
Purified cast iron from do	2.28	.01	.04	.096	.....	97.912
Steel from do	1.53	.09	.05	.04	.....	98.060
Bar iron from do	.31	.05	.02	.05	.....	99.330
Cast steel from above bar iron	1.06	none.	.01	.04	none.	.....

	Elastic size a per square inch. Pounds.	Ultimate tensile strength per square inch. Pounds.
Best Cetaon cast steel	74,000	120,240

Although the tensile strength of this wrought iron is very great, it is chiefly remarkable for its softness and toughness, shown by its great elongation and contraction of area at fracture. These are the distinguishing qualities of the iron made by the Henderson process. Plates made at the Chillingston iron works, Wolverhampton, from Level No. 3 Staffordshire pig iron, were tested by Mr. Kirkaldy, with the following results. Tests by Mr. Kirkaldy, of Bowling, Lowmoor and Farnley plates, made by their usual process and given for comparison:

	Tensile strength by square inch. Tons.	Contraction of area at fracture. Per cent.	Elongation. Per cent.
Henderson's "Level" boiler plate. Mean of length and crossway	30.5	24.3	22.6
Lowmoor, Bowling and Farnley. Mean of length and crossway	23.6	16.6	11.3
Difference in favor of Henderson's "Level" boiler iron			
Tensile strength			30 per cent.
Softness or contraction of area at fracture			50 per cent.
Elongation or toughness			100 per cent.

The best proofs of the purification of the iron are, that steel made from it by melting in crucibles was found by two analyses, made by Mr. Riley, to be chemically pure iron and carbon, and that it had greater strength than Krupp's crucible cast steel, made from the best Swedish bar iron, and that when made into tools stood as well as any cast steel.

THE "COMMERCIAL."

Good Words from Our Contemporaries.

[From the Schuylkill Republican.]

We are pleased to welcome to our exchange list the Pittsburgh DAILY COMMERCIAL, the largest as well as most ably conducted newspaper in the "Smoky City." Its columns are daily filled with the latest and most interesting news and miscellaneous matter, while its editorial and commercial columns are fully equal to those of any metropolitan dailies. Any of our readers desiring a daily or weekly paper from Western Pennsylvania should by all means send for the COMMERCIAL.

[From the Lycoming Standard, Williamsport.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is one of the most interesting as well as one of the ablest conducted Radical newspapers in the State. It is newsy and spicy.

Asking a Little Too Much.

Gen J. H. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, has endorsed an application from one of his clerks for a month's leave to prepare himself for a medical examination, as follows: "The effort of Mr. ——, and others in the employ of this bureau, to avail themselves of the facilities the city affords for culture and the pursuit of the learned professions, is highly commendable. But the government employs and pays these gentlemen for clerical service because their services are necessary to the conduct of public business. The condition of the public work of this bureau will not justify me in granting leaves of absence for the purpose indicated, and I seriously doubt whether any public officer would be justified in bearing upon the rolls persons under government employ while prosecuting studies solely for personal ends. This remark refers only to the time embraced in the regular office hours. The time before 9 A. M. and after 3 P. M of each day, affords so large a margin for the industrious student that the mere pittance of six hours given to the government is but a bagatelle in the way of a young man of energy and ambition. The request is therefore respectfully declined."

Ohio tobacco growers are hard at work getting out the crop for market. Buyers are gathering, and prices range from eight to twelve cents.

Counsel for Ailing.

Nothing is cheaper to those who give it than good advice; nothing is more valuable to those who receive it in the right spirit and promptly act upon it.

Well, then, we advise the feeble, the ailing, the despondent to become strong and hearty and cheerful.

"Ah!" reply all these unfortunates in a breath, "it needs no wiseacre to teach us that such a change is desirable; but how is it to be effected?" Your patience, sick and sorrowful friends; and we will inform you. Learn then that there is such sanitary value in the famous vegetable restorative known as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that no phase of muscular or nervous debility, no species of bilious disorder, no variety of that torment called dyspepsia, no case of chills and fever, no form of hypochondria that may not be cured by the persevering use of this harmless but irresistible invigorant, alterative and corrective.

PROFESSOR COOK'S

BALM OF LIFE.

It will never fail to cure Inflammation, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Acid Stomach, Stomach and Bowel Complaints, Sick and Nervous Headaches, Morning Sickness during Gestation, Fits, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sore Throat, Erysipelas, and Inflammation of the Bowels, Kidneys, &c. Sold only at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

Pittsburgh.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

USE

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,

Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.

George A. Kelly & Co.,

PROPRIETORS,

Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....O. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and London, Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES

Securely Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.

$1,000,000

Directors.

WM. WILLS, J. V. MCDONALD, JAMES T. BRADY, B. L. FAHNESTOCK, DANIEL REYNOLDS, O. S. FETTERMAN, PHILIP BENTEL, BENJ. SINGERLY, HON. ROBT. MCKNIGHT, HARTLEY HOWARD, I. J. BLANCHARD, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

The

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST

$10,000 Birmingham Market House Eight Per Cent. Bonds,

$10,000 South Pittsburgh School House Eight Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE FROM TAXES.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, January 13, 1873.

In answer to an inquiry whether a note payable at a bank can be protested in the morning if no funds are there to pay the same, or whether the drawer has to wait till the close of business hours to provide funds for meeting his note, we reply that, it has been the custom and we believe the law in New York for the holder to protest immediately, where funds are not provided, no matter what be the time of day. We have, however, a recent decision by Judge Kirkpatrick of this city bearing on the case. He has decided that commercial paper is negotiable on the day of maturity, and that a purchaser buying a note at any time before the close of business hours on the day it matures acquires good title, and such purchaser does not let in the equities of the case as in the case of over-due paper. It follows then that the paper does not mature until the close of business hours, and cannot be protested for non-payment before that time. It will be remembered, however, that sight drafts, by statute, become due and payable on presentation.

—The shortening of the period of labor and the nearly closing movements of the money market were not complicated the question of what are "reasonable" business hours. It is quite time that the Legislature should affix the proper legal limit to the time during which drafts may be presented at counting houses and dwellings either for acceptance or payment. The matter is constantly occurring, and we hope that those who are most interested will secure the attention of our legislators to the subject during the coming Winter.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113⅜	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113⅜	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113⅜	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	113⅜	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114⅛	114⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	110⅝	110⅞
10-40s		
New 5s	112⅝	113⅛
Gold	112⅜	112¾
Currency 6s	113⅛	113¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Coupon, '81	115
United States 6s of 1881	115
United States 6-20s of 1862	113¾
United States 6-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114⅛
United States 10-40s	110⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114⅛
Currency Sixes	113⅛

—New York reduced its State debt during the year ending September 30, 1872, by $4,095,976 65, leaving outstanding on that day an indebtedness of $36,574,266. Of this amount twenty-one millions are a legacy of the war, being the debt incurred to pay bounty to soldiers; eight millions of the canal debt remain, and four millions only charged to the general fund. Sinking funds are now available for each item of debt, and they now amount in the aggregate to $16,787,480 56, leaving as the balance of the debt, after the sinking funds are applied, only $19,786,725 84. Four and a quarter millions of the canal debts will fall due this year and will be paid in coin at maturity.

—The Richmond *Whig* has the following concerning the State debt of Virginia: The partial reassessment of lands reduced the total in the seventeen counties heard from by about seventeen millions of personal property listed for taxation is $77,80,540 71; real estate, $261,441,108 89; total, $339,9,649 60. A tax on that sum at fifty cents on the hundred would—if collected—give $1,699,822 24. A tax of $1 in the hundred would give just double—that is, if collected, which is the assertion. The levy is increased, the number of delinquents is increased in still a greater proportion. It is probable that a levy of $1 25 in the hundred would not yield more than $1 in money. We are not yet advised by any of the authorities what amount will be levied to meet the obligations of the State, or how it is to be raised. The interest on the debt alone is $1,000,000. During the last year, $5,93,922 15 have been paid, leaving a balance due on the last of January, 1873, of $1,,36,218 85—equal to a tax on the 1st of January, 1874, of $1,,36,359 22. It requires about $1,200,000 to support the government, and $450,000 for the public schools—a total of $1,,36,359 22 to be raised by a direct levy on property. We have no desire to offer any suggestions for increasing the present rate of taxation.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	Jan. 13, 1873.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Gold		112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
Canton		83½	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½
Western Union Tel		84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Quicksilver		44	44	44	44	44	44
Pacific Mail		71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½
Adams Express		94	94	94	94	94	94
Wells, Fargo & Co		84	84	84	84	84	84
American Express		89	89	89	89	89	89
United States Express		80	80	80	80	80	80
New York Central		102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Erie		56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½
Michigan Central		92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Michigan Southern		83½	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½
Illinois Central		123½	123½	123½	123½	123½	123½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Chicago and Northwest		84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Do. Preferred		92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Rock Island		110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
St. Paul		36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Do. Preferred		58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
Wabash		42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½
Fort Wayne		94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Ohio and Mississippi		30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Chicago and Alton		113	113	113	113	113	113
Do. Preferred		113	113	113	113	113	113
Boston, Hartford & Erie		7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Hudson River		119	119	119	119	119	119
New Jersey Central		103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna Central	87½	Phila. and Erie	27½
Reading	97½	Lehigh Navigation	58½
United Co.'s of N.J.	192	Pittsburgh	92½
Cam. and Amb.	137½	Phila. & Erie	91
Lehigh Valley R. R.	66	Central Transport'n	46⅝

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 13.—Bagging quiet at 13¾a 14c. Cotton quiet; low middling 18½c. Flour firm with a good demand; extra family $6 75; fancy $8 75. Grain firm and unchanged. Hogs firm at $3a 4 10. Mess pork held in fair demand and prices steady; sales in fair demand and prices steady; shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6¾a6¾c; clear sides 6¾a6¾c. Bacon quiet; low lower; 5c higher for packed. Hams steady; dry salt $12; sugar cured $15 75a16. Lard steady at 7¾a7¾c. Whisky firm at 90c.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 13.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand at $7 00a7 50. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm at $1 40a1 50. Corn dull but unchanged at 40c. Hogs firm and unchanged at $3 75a3 90.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., January 13.—Wheat firm. Corn held at 44c. Barley firm; buy quinte $1 04a1 06.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 13, 1873.

REMARKS.—The weather continues mild and pleasant, and the prospects for another rise in the river are flattering. Should this prove to be the case, then the ice and low water bound coal fleet will safely float off to its destination. The market as a general thing rules dull, and we have no changes in prices worthy of particular mention.

Below will be found the ruling wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—We quote: Pearls $1 2¼@$1 3½ per pots 10c; soda ash 4¼@5c; refined 6@6½c; nitrate soda 4¾@5c; arsenic 3½@4c.

APPLES—Receipts 242 barrels. The market rules dull, with sales at $3 00@3 50 ₰ bbl for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 45c@50c per gallon.

ALES—Sales of Pittsburgh brands at the following figures: X, $2 ₰ bbl; XX, $10; India Ale, $11; Porter $10 ₰ bbl.

BUTTER—Receipts 43 packages. The market is slow and weak. We quote choice roll at 30@32c; fair to good 25@26c; common 20@20c ₰ lb.

BEANS—Demand for white may be fair; sales at $2 75@3 00 as to quality; common $2 00.

BEESWAX—No change in prices, which are nominally 25@30c ₰ lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—1 lb cans, ₰ dozen $2 25; ½ lb cans ₰ $2 25; ¼ lb cans $1 75.

BROOM CORN—Prices nominally 4@6c, as to quality and condition.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts bacon, tierces 20. We have no change to note in prices and quote as sugar cured shoulders 7¼c; pain shoulders 6c; rib sides 8¾c; clear rib sides 8¾c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 11¾c; dried beef 15c; tierces, 8¾c; half bbls 9¾c; pails 10c; pigs feet, in half bbls, $4 75; in kegs $2 00.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams 8c; clear sides 6¾c; shoulders 5¾c. Lard 6¾@7c per lb.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, $4 25@4 50 per bbl; Beeson's hydraulic cement $3 00@3 25; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rockdale $4 00@4 25.

CHEESE—Prime New York Goshen 16¾@17c ₰ lb; Ohio Goshen 15¾@16c; Dairy 13¾@14c; Factory 14¾@15c. Receipts 592 boxes.

CIDER—Sales at $5@7 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Helle and Carey's find a ready market at $11 ₰ bbl. Cultivated and common $8@13 ₰ bbl.

CANDLES—Standard brands, round lots, F O B, at works, at 15½@18½c, with the usual advance from store.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Market active with sales at $4 ₰ case.

DRIED FRUITS—We are reporting a fair trade demand with sales at the following figures: Apples, 6@6½c; peaches, halves, 15@c; blackberries 10c; 11@c; pitted cherries 20@22c; spiced 7@8c.

DRESSED HOGS—Market quiet and dull, with sales in a small way at 6@6½c ₰ lb.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese selling to the trade at 73@75c ₰ lb, with the usual advance for small lots.

FOOD—Supply light and prices firm. We quote fresh at 34@36c; limed 30@32c ₰ dozen.

FISH—White fish $5 50 ₰ half barrel; mackerel, shore, $20@22 per barrel; No. 1 bay $12@13; No. 2 shore, medium, $12; extra $14; No. 3 large, in small packages, $4 75, and $7 in bbls; new cod fish $6 50@7 per quintal; trout $5 50@6 ₰ bbl.

FLOUR—The market is active to-day and receipts are increasing. Some dealers are advanced prices 25c to-day, and a general advance on all grades is looked for. The competition is so great that dealers will not advance prices as long as they have any of old (Minnesota) $8 25; Fords $7 50; rye flour $5 25; buckwheat flour at 6c ₰ lb.

GROCERIES—The market presents no new features worthy of special note. The dull season is evidently past, and we look for an active trade from this time forward. Some dealers we advised the early purchase of N. O. molasses. Sales-agent facts have proved the correctness of our positions. We have now to say that there will be a still further advance at no distant day. Late telegrams from Rio quote coffees higher. The position of the coffee market is a strong and healthy one, and we would remind our readers that a delay in purchasing will be dangerous. "A hint to the wise is sufficient." We give the following as the figures at which actual sales are made:

Sugar—Knight's yellow 8½c; Knight's extra C 9½c; Demarara 11¾@11¾c; Monumental C 11¾@c; R & E extra C, 11¾c; extra C 12¼@12 ¾c; A 13¼@c; confectionary A 13¾c; crushed 13¾c; granulated 13¾@c; powdered 13¾c; cubes 14¼@c. New Orleans prime to choice, 10@11¾c; Faraux extra C 11c; Metropolitan extra C 11¾c.

Coffee—Fancy Rio cargoes, prime 23@23½c; good 21@21½c; fair 20@20½c; roasted, loose, 26c; roasted, in packages, 26c.

Syrups—Orleans—prime 70c; choice 75c; Union 75c; H & E extra 80c; do fancy 60c; Reverse 55c; sample 60c; extra maple 90c; common 50@55c.

Rice—Carolina 8¾@9c; Rangoon 7¾@7¾c.

Spices—Pepper, 20c; allspice, 20c; cassia, 20c.

GRAIN—The following were the receipts at the Grain Elevator for the past twenty-four hours: Wheat, bushels..... 207 | Oats, bushels..... 641
Received by rail and other sources, in bulk and sacks, for the same period:
Corn, sacks..... 1,103 | Oats, sacks..... 421
Rye, sacks..... 124 | Barley, sacks..... 141

The market is dull and prices nominally as follows: Choice red and amber wheat $1 25a1 30. Oats scarce and in demand at 50c for shelled on track, and 45c in elevator. Barley 55c@61. Rye 85@90c.

HAY—Market dull at $24@25 per ton for baled, on track.

HOMINY—Sales in a small way at 2¾@3c ₰ lb.

HOMINY—Demand fair at $4 25@4 50 ₰ bbl.

HOPS—Are now selling in this market at 55@60 ₰ lb and scarce; 1870 crop nominally 35@40c.

LIME—Cleveland white $2 ₰ bbl; eastern $1 75. ₰ LARD OIL—No 1 extra $1 90@2 00; No 1 $1 80@1 85.

MILL FEED—Sales bran at $1 15@1 20 ₰ cwt.; middlings $1 35@1 45, as to quality; corn meal $1 30@1 40.

MINCE MEAT—Choice brands 12c ₰ lb.

MOLASSES—Sugar drips 35@36c ₰ gallon; yellow $2 60@2 75; rods $2 00@2 50.

POTATOES—Peachblows 85@90c ₰ bushel; Jersey sweets $5 00@5 25 ₰ bbl.

POULTRY—Live chickens 4½@5c ₰ pair; dressed, fresh, 11@12c; dressed turkeys 15@16c; ducks 13@14c.

NUTS—Held at 3½@3½c ₰ lb.

SALT—Sales extra No 1 at $1 65 per bbl; No 2 $1 25.

SEEDS—Sales at $6 00 ₰ case of 6 doz.

SHINGLES—Cypress, shingles, 24@26c ₰ pair; dressed, fresh, 11@12c; dressed turkeys 15@16c; ducks 13@14c.

STARCH—Held at 8½@8½c ₰ lb.

SUGAR—Sales extra No 1 at $1 65 per bbl; No 2 $1 25.

SYRUPS—Sales at $6 00 ₰ case of 6 doz.

TOBACCO—Sales of Pittsburgh grades at the following figures: X, $9 ₰ bbl; XX, $10; India Ale, $11; Porter $10 ₰ bbl.

BUTTER—Receipts 43 packages. The market is slow and weak. We quote choice roll at 30@32c; fair to good 25@26c; common 20@20c ₰ lb.

BEANS—Demand for white may be fair; sales at $2 75@3 00 as to quality; common $2 00.

BEESWAX—No change in prices, which are nominally 25@30c ₰ lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—1 lb cans, ₰ dozen $2 25; ½ lb cans ₰ $2 25; ¼ lb cans $1 75.

BROOM CORN—Prices nominally 4@6c, as to quality and condition.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts bacon, tierces 20. We have no change to note in prices and quote as sugar cured shoulders 7¼c; pain shoulders 6c; rib sides 8¾c; clear rib sides 8¾c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 11¾c; dried beef 15c; tierces, 8¾c; half bbls 9¾c; pails 10c; pigs feet, in half bbls, $4 75; in kegs $2 00.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams 8c; clear sides 6¾c; shoulders 5¾c. Lard 6¾@7c per lb.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, $4 25@4 50 per bbl; Beeson's hydraulic cement $3 00@3 25; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rockdale $4 00@4 25.

CHEESE—Prime New York Goshen 16¾@17c ₰ lb; Ohio Goshen 15¾@16c; Dairy 13¾@14c; Factory 14¾@15c. Receipts 592 boxes.

CIDER—Sales at $5@7 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Helle and Carey's find a ready market at $11 ₰ bbl. Cultivated and common $8@13 ₰ bbl.

CANDLES—Standard brands, round lots, F O B, at works, at 15½@18½c, with the usual advance from store.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Market active with sales at $4 ₰ case.

DRIED FRUITS—We are reporting a fair trade demand with sales at the following figures: Apples, 6@6½c; peaches, halves, 15@c; blackberries 10c; 11@c; pitted cherries 20@22c; spiced 7@8c.

DRESSED HOGS—Market quiet and dull, with sales in a small way at 6@6½c ₰ lb.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese selling to the trade at 73@75c ₰ lb, with the usual advance for small lots.

FOOD—Supply light and prices firm. We quote fresh at 34@36c; limed 30@32c ₰ dozen.

FISH—White fish $5 50 ₰ half barrel; mackerel, shore, $20@22 per barrel; No. 1 bay $12@13; No. 2 shore, medium, $12; extra $14; No. 3 large, in small packages, $4 75, and $7 in bbls; new cod fish $6 50@7 per quintal; trout $5 50@6 ₰ bbl.

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Rice—Carolina 8¾@9c; Rangoon 7¾@7¾c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 13, 1873.

REMARKS.—Dullness and inactivity was the ruling feature of the market. Dealers continue to report nothing doing. Sales were reported at Parker's at $3 25; some dealers were asking $2 30. We heard of no sales above $2 25; this is the lowest point yet reached. We quote here nominally at 65c per gallon, but failed to learn of any transactions. For prices in other parts of the oil regions, see our dispatches.

REFINED.

Market very quiet, nothing doing; being freely offered on cars at works, Standard brands, at 25c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS

dull. Prices have declined. City makes $2 00; country nominal at $1 90a1 95.

(By Western Union Line.)

TITUSVILLE, January 13.—The *Courier* says: The market grows weaker at every point, the bidding being $2 30 on upper road at the close. On lower road $2 50 was the highest price paid, and at Oil City the price ranged at $2 60a3 00. The market closed dull and weak. Sales:

1,000 bbls	upper road, spot		2 32½
500 bbls	upper road, spot		2 30
1,200 bbls	lower road, spot		2 50
1,000 bbls	Oil City, spot		2 60
1,000 bbls	Oil City, spot		2 62½
1,500 bbls	Parker's, spot		2 25

NEW YORK, January 13, closing.—Market still very much unsettled, so far as it relates to the prices of outside lots; as the combination prices are still at the old stand points. The main feature affecting the market is the continued irregularity in the crude prices. Crude in bulk—on spot, offering 9¾c, with 2,500 bbls closed out at this price. Outside lots refined 23¾a23¾c. Cases 28½c; 2,000 of the latter sold at this quotation. Philadelphia delivery—no business reported; we continue to quote at 27c. Oil City, January 13.—Market quiet and dull at $2 50a2 60.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 13.—Market dull at about $2 50 ₰ bbl.

TITUSVILLE, January 13.—Nothing doing. No sales reported.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—Market dull; S. W. 27c; crude 9c; cases 27c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

OIL CITY, January 13.—Market quiet; buyers offering $2 50; holders asking $2 60.

TITUSVILLE, January 13.—Market dull and nothing doing. We quote at $2 30a2 35.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—Refined 27c; crude 9c.

PARKER'S, January 13.—Market dull at about $2 20a2 25.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Crude 9¾c; refined 23 @c.

TIDIOUTE, January 13.—Market dull at $2 30.

Trade Oil Reported by A. V. H. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
N W Stevenson	Peerless Oil Works	636
Hutchinson	Union Oil Works	695
H S Duncan	Riverside Oil Works	388
Fisher Bros.	Fairview Oil Works	357
Cook & M	Citizens' Oil Works	456
Poyner & Thompson	Verta Oil Works	376
W H Nicholson	Eagle Oil Works	611
H S Duncan	Vesta Oil Works	240
Hutchinson & B	Fagle Oil Works	149
O J Greer	Empire Oil Works	
Parke, Allen & Tripps	Galena Oil Works	

Crude Oil Received by Rail

Minnesota		3,825
Total		3,825

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 13, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged in every respect.

GRAIN—Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 spring $1 20¾; for past and $1 22 seller February; No 3 do $1 05@1 06; rejected 92¾@95c. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 36¾ for spot; 36½c seller February; rejected 28c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 32¾@32c; rejected 31¾@32c. Rye dull and prices drooping; No 2, 66¾@67c. Barley steady; fall No. 2, 65¾@66c; No 3, 56@56c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and weak, and holders are not offering their products very freely. Mess pork, regular, $11 60; $12 00 seller March. Lard 5c lower; spot 8½c. Green meats are a shade easier; hams, 6c in average, 7¾a7½c; middles, long and short clear, for February, 4¾c packed. Dressed hogs in fair demand, but at lower rates; $4 25a4 60; heavy weights $4 60.

WHISKY—Steady at moderate demand at 89c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Cotton quiet without decided change. Flour in fair demand; shipping grades. Net receipts to-day, 1,186; gross, 8,271; sales of futures, 7,250; January 19 11-16@19c; February 19 13-16@19 15-16c; March 20@20 1-16c; April 20 3-16@20 5-16c; May 20 9-16@20 13-16c; June 21@c; August, 19 11-16c. Flour in fair demand; receipts, 14,000 barrels; sales, western and State $5 50a6 30; common to good $7 10@7 65; good to choice $7 65a9 00; white wheat extra $8 75@9 00; extra Ohio $7 20@7 75; extra St. Louis $7 65@12 00. Rye flour steady at $4 70a6 50. Whisky quiet at 90c. Wheat, No. 2 spring, offerings light; receipts 19,000 bushels; No 2 spring, store and afloat, $1 21a1 22; No 3 do, $1 04@1 05; rejected, on $1 and 85; amber western $1 20. Rye quiet and firm. Barley steady and most active; western, 64a70c. Oats quiet. Corn steady; receipts 23,000 bushels; old and new 66a66¾c; yellow 67½c. Oats scarce and firmer; white, 43a45c; black western 40¾c. Eggs unchanged. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm at 16a16c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 8@8¼c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 65a70c. Rice quiet and firm; Carolina 7¾a8¾c. Petroleum—Crude 9¾a10c; refined 24¾@25c. Stock of grain in warehouse to-day is as follows: wheat, 1,711,000 bushels; corn, 4,744,000 bushels; oats, 1,587,000 bushels; rye, 60,000 bushels; barley, 57,000 bushels; malt, 175,000 bushels; peas, 5,000 bushels. Provisions—Mess pork dull but unchanged; $11 75a12 25. Beef dull but unchanged. Cut meats quiet and unchanged; middles firm; long, 5c; short 5c. Middles firm; short clear, February, 7½c; long clear, March, 7c; short rib, spot, 7c; short clear, January, 7¾c. Lard weak; western steam 8¾c; kettle 8¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Beeves—Total receipts 8,440 head, against 6,000 head the previous week; to day 79 cars of cattle, 1,200 sheep and 1,000 hogs arrived, and 16 cars at Weehawken, making 2,300 head in all. Trade has been light and prices weaker. Market quiet at about 1c advance for the week, or 1½@1½c for a few Texans; 9¾a10¾c for thin native cows, open and medium to fair; 11a11½c for good to prime, with extras at 12c; the average being 12¾c, or the highest since last June. Dressed beef sold on quick; 5 cars good, 6¾ cut, Texans, at 12c; 2 cars fair, 6¾c; 2 cars poor Ohios, 6¾c; 1 do, 6¾c; 3 do Illinois cow's 7 cars Illinois, 7,125 lbs, 12¾c; to cars, 7 cwt, 12¾@13c; 4 cars, 7¾ cwt, 13a13¼c; 4 cars Ohio, 7¾ cwt, 12¾a12½c.

Sheep and Lambs—Total receipts 18,800 head against 22,000 for the previous week. Offerings light and a quick market at better prices, or 5@6½c higher for very poor to ordinary; 7a7½c for medium to good, and 8c@9c for prime to choice dressed. Sales selling at 5½@c car, 83 lbs, Ohio; 6¾c; car, 85 lbs, 7¼c; car, 100 lbs, 7½c; car, 92 lbs, 8c; car, 101 lbs, Ohio, 9c.

Hogs—Receipts for the week 31,400 head against 31,700 last week. Market dull and prices ½@¾c lower; slight advance with 129 cars to day; live worth 4¾a4¾c for car of grassers; 4¾c for car of 200 lbs; 5c for fair; 5¼c for prime; some holding for higher prices, western dressed 5¾a6¾c; 3 cars Ohio, 150 lbs, selling at 6c.

St. Louis Market.

ST LOUIS, January 13.—Flour dull and prices nominal; middling 18¾a18¾c. Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat—Demand fair and prices advanced 1c. Corn firm, but slow; No 2 mixed 31¾a32c. Oats easier; No 2, 28c in elevator. Barley—No quotations. Rye firm; No 2, 52a56c. Whisky quiet at 90c. Mess pork dull at $12. Lard steady; shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 6c. Bacon in good demand for future; clear sides 7¾a7½c; clear rib sides 7¾a7½c. Hams higher; good 7¾@7¾c. Hogs dull at $3 90; bulk sales at $3 65a3 80. Cattle firm at $4 15a6 00 for fair to choice.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—Cotton dull, but unchanged. Flour—Demand fair and prices advanced 5@10c. Wheat—Demand fair and prices advanced 1@1 65a1 66. Other grains unchanged. Provisions—Dull and easier. Mess pork nominal at 11¾c. Lard steady, with a moderate demand at 8c. Butter steady with a moderate demand at 30c. Eggs steady, with a moderate demand at 30c. Cheese steady, with a moderate demand. Whisky—Demand fair and prices advanced to $1 05a1 06. Other grains unchanged. Provisions—Dull and easier. Mess pork nominal at 11¾c. Lard steady, with a moderate demand at 8c. Butter steady with a moderate demand at 30c. Eggs steady, with a moderate demand at 30c. Cheese steady, with a moderate demand. Bacon steady; shoulders 5c; clear rib sides 7¾c; clear 7¾c; green sides 6¾a6½c; hams 7a9c. Hogs dull; buyers and sellers apa.t; $4 10a4 25. Whisky firm at 89a90c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—Flour firmer: treble X $7 50a9 00; family $10 00a10 25. Corn firm; yellow and white 64a65c. Oats—Supply light and demand moderate at 48a50c. Bran scarce at $1 08 for city fine. Hay firm; prime $30a32; choice $30 00. Pork dull and not less than $13 75. Dry salt meats scarce, and only retailing. Bacon firm at 8¾a8¾c; 9a9¾c. Hams held at 12½a13c. Lard scarce and sugar in fair demand; inferior 8¾a8¾c; common 9¾a10c; prime 11c; choice 11¾c. Coffee firmer at 16¾a18¾c; No 1, nominal.

MOLASSES—Quiet and weak, and holders are not offering their products very freely. Moss prime, open $21 00; $13 00 seller March. Lard 5c lower; spot 8½c. Green meats are a shade easier; hams, 6c in average, 7¾a7½c; middles, long and short clear, for February, 4¾c packed. Dressed hogs in fair demand, but at lower rates; $4 25a4 60; heavy weights $4 60.

WHISKY—Steady at moderate demand at 89c.

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Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 13.—The river is clear of ice. Boats and coals are prepared to start. The cotton fleet is getting ready to move. Weather cloudy and mild.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 13.—Cloudy till this evening now nearly clear. Thermometer 45 to 50 and falling quicker. The river has fallen one foot. Ice light and the effect being to break the shore gorge below. Departed—Ben Ike Hall, Memphis; Kate Piggott, Evansville, Gronedyke, Arlington.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 13.—River falling with six feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather rainy. Arrived—H. Gaisy, Paducah.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 13.—Cloudy and damp. River rising rapidly. Arrived—Mary Boyd, White River. Departed—Emma Elliott, Cairo.

Yesterday's Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

THE RIVER.—The situation is unchanged. The weather was mild, thawing all day, with a warm rain during the afternoon. The marks at the foot of Market street indicated four feet ten inches, having varied but little during the past twenty-four hours.

THE steamer Anna is laid up at Marietta.

THE steamer Glencoe is laid up at Cairo.

THE Granite State is laid up at Middleport.

THERE is no ice running in front of the city.

A RISE of sixteen feet is reported above the raft in Red River.

THE steamer Juniata was to go on the Cincinnati ways yesterday.

THE Abe McDonald and Sam Roberts were at Cincinnati on Saturday.

THE steamers Arlington and Quickstep are laid up at Shelby, below Louisville.

THE Armadillo is on her way up from New Orleans with 600 tons of sugar and molasses.

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Terrible Earthquake in India

Great Loss of Life—Fifteen Hundred Persons Killed in One Town.

Napoleon's Remains Lying in State.

Congregation of Bonapartists at Chiselhurst.

The Ex-Empress Seriously Ill.

Political Conference to be Held.

Serious Illness of Ex-Empress Eugenie—Funeral Obsequies of Napoleon.

LONDON, January 13.—Visitors continue to arrive at Chiselhurst. Empress Eugenie is seriously indisposed, and her exhibition cannot much alarm. Arrangements for the funeral are now complete. It will take place on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock. The remains are to be conveyed to the chapel in a hearse drawn by eight horses. The Prince Imperial will follow as chief mourner, he will come the Princes of the Imperial family; the Prince of Wales, if present; members of the diplomatic Corps; aristocracy; officers who were attached to the household of the Emperor; friends of the family, in the above named order. The ladies will proceed to the chapel in advance of the funeral cortege. The procession will be of a very simple character.

The uniform of field marshal, which clothes the remains of Napoleon, is the same worn by him at Solferino. The body will lie in state to-morrow noon noon until 4 P. M. The condition of the Empress is such that she will be unable to attend the funeral. A strong detachment from the Metropolitan police force has been sent to Chiselhurst to preserve order on tomorrow and Wednesday, when the crowd of spectators is expected to be immense. Emile Ollivier, formerly Napoleon's Minister of State, and Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte arrived at Chiselhurst yesterday evening. Deputations from the cities of Bastia and Ajaccio are on the way to attend the funeral.

A political conference will be held at Chiselhurst on Thursday, when the ex-Empress will a formal proclamation from the Empress and the status of the Prince Imperial will be considered. It is thought that Prince Napoleon is opposed to the views of the ex-Empress and extreme Bonapartists in regard to the future fortunes of the Prince Imperial.

Arrangements have been made for the admission of two hundred persons hourly to view the remains of Napoleon while lying in state.

PARIS, January 13.—Marshal Bazaine is deeply affected by the death of Napoleon. The news rendered him quite ill. His wife has gone to attend the funeral.

Probable Napoleonic Demonstration in France.

PARIS, January 13.—Some journalists of this city, especially those connected with the *Republique Francaise* and *L' Evenement*, will probably attempt a demonstration on the day of Napoleon's funeral. The police have been instructed to carefully watch for any illegal manifestation and check it the moment it appears.

Le Temps states that Marshal Canrobert and General Froissard are the only army officers of high rank who have applied for permission to attend the funeral. It is not probable that funeral services will be held in Paris.

Le publicly denounces the assumption of the title of Napoleon IV. by the Prince Imperial as illegal and offensive.

The news of Napoleon's death caused no excitement in Corsica, the people being mainly composed of the Bonapartes at Ajaccio is draped in mourning.

The Expulsion of Prince Bonaparte.

PARIS, January 13.—The committee appointed by the Assembly to consider the expulsion of Prince Napoleon from France have elected M. Depeyre to be their reporter. The Right is disposed to take the ground that the act of expulsion is justified by the law of Goulard, Minister of the Interior, in the course of a speech to a deputation showed with what forbearance the government treated the Bonapartist press at the present moment, but declared its violence could not be tolerated much longer.

Great Earthquake in India—Fifteen Hundred Persons Killed in One Town.

LONDON, January 13.—A dispatch from Bombay says that a report has reached that city that a terrible earthquake occurred at Sonpeth, a town of India, in a detached district of the Baroda dominions, one hundred and fourteen miles north of Bombay. Fifteen hundred persons are said to have been killed in one town alone. Nothing has been heard from the surrounding country, but it is feared that there is much additional loss of life.

Attacks on the Prestige of England.

BERLIN, January 13.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* to-day contains a bitter article against England. It considers that the invasion of Khiva by the Russian troops, the negotiations of Prussia with Portugal for the acquisition of Delagoa Bay, and the measures taken by the United States in regard to the Sandwich Islands as so many attacks on the prestige of England. The article alludes to Prussia and the United States in a complimentary manner, and intimates that these powers, combined with Germany, might divide the world between them.

International Society Officials Arrested.

PARIS, January 13.—Several members of the International Society have been arrested at Narbonne. One of the leading men of the Society, who is important enough to be a Bonapartist, was captured by troops near the Spanish frontier, and has been brought to this city for examination.

The Pope Gives Audience to Visitors.

ROME, January 13.—The Pope gave audience to-day to a large group of visitors from abroad, among whom were several German ecclesiastics. He addressed the latter, complaining of the treatment of the Church he received at the hands of the European powers, and ended with the following words: "The governments strike the Church, which is the mystical Christ who was struck. It is the duty of governments to defend the Church, whereas they rather seek to destroy it, and with it morality."

Miscellaneous.

MADRID, January 13.—Additional reinforcements for the army in Cuba have sailed for Havana. A manifesto has appeared against the proposed reform bill in Porto Rico. It advocates the gradual abolition of slavery and strongly opposes the policy of the government with regard to the Antilles. The paper is numerously signed by the nobility and members of the monarchial parties.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 13.—The Minister of Finance has made up his budge for 1873. It shows a surplus of receipts over expenditures.

European Markets.

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[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

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Omaha	0 0	0 0	0 0
Davenport	0 10	0 0	0 1
Leavenworth	0 0	0 0	0 0
Keokuk	0 0	0 0	0 0
Cairo	2 4	0 0	0 3
St. Louis	8 8	0 1	0 0
Pittsburgh	4 1	0 0	0 0
Cincinnati	19 7	0 0	0 3
Louisville	11 1	0 0	0 1
Memphis	11 8	0 10	0 0
Vicksburg	5 3	0 0	0 0
Shreveport	6 2	0 0	0 0
Nashville	9 0	0 0	0 1
New Orleans	14 5	0 0	0 0

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Cairo.

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FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Advocates of Woman Suffrage to Have a Hearing Before the Constitutional Convention—Local Jottings.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9, 1873.

Feeling sure you will take some interest in the "City of Brotherly Love," now that we have the Constitutional Convention sitting here, I propose giving you a short description of the meeting of the sub-Committee on Suffrage with the committees of our different Woman's Suffrage Associations to-day. We were received in one of the committee rooms of the hall, or church, where the Convention is being held, by Messrs. Rook, Ainey and Campbell, several other members of the Convention being present. The old church on Spruce street, below Sixth, has been comfortably fitted up for the occasion, the weather beaten picture of William Penn over the pulpit reminding one of the principles of liberty. There are desks for one hundred and thirty members, while the galleries are supposed to seat as many more. The committee room was handsomely furnished with rep and walnut and tapestry carpet. The beautiful Mrs. Hallowell, who, with Mr. Passmore Williamson, of anti-slavery fame, represented the Suffrage society of Pennsylvania, occupied the left centre of the table, Miss Lucretia Mott and Matilda Hindman, the efficient President of the Pittsburgh Woman's Suffrage Society, next. In her efforts Vermont are mainly indebted for this opportunity of presenting their views. Beside Miss Hindman sat Mrs. J. Heron Foster, the Pittsburgh wife of that former resident of the Iron City, Goulard, Minister of the Interior, in the course of a speech to a deputation showed with what forbearance the government treated the Bonapartist press at the present moment, but declared its violence could not be tolerated much longer.

Great Earthquake in India—Fifteen Hundred Persons Killed in One Town.

LONDON, January 13.—A dispatch from Bombay says that a report has reached that city that a terrible earthquake occurred at Sonpeth, a town of India, in a detached district of the Baroda dominions, one hundred and fourteen miles north of Bombay. Fifteen hundred persons are said to have been killed in one town alone. Nothing has been heard from the surrounding country, but it is feared that there is much additional loss of life.

Attacks on the Prestige of England.

BERLIN, January 13.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* to-day contains a bitter article against England. It considers that the invasion of Khiva by the Russian troops, the negotiations of Prussia with Portugal for the acquisition of Delagoa Bay, and the measures taken by the United States in regard to the Sandwich Islands as so many attacks on the prestige of England. The article alludes to Prussia and the United States in a complimentary manner, and intimates that these powers, combined with Germany, might divide the world between them.

International Society Officials Arrested.

PARIS, January 13.—Several members of the International Society have been arrested at Narbonne. One of the leading men of the Society, who is important enough to be a Bonapartist, was captured by troops near the Spanish frontier, and has been brought to this city for examination.

The Pope Gives Audience to Visitors.

ROME, January 13.—The Pope gave audience to-day to a large group of visitors from abroad, among whom were several German ecclesiastics. He addressed the latter, complaining of the treatment the Church received at the hands of the European powers, and ended with the following words: "The governments strike the Church, which is the mystical Christ who was struck. It is the duty of governments to defend the Church, whereas they rather seek to destroy it, and with it morality."

Miscellaneous.

MADRID, January 13.—Additional reinforcements for the army in Cuba have sailed for Havana. A manifesto has appeared against the proposed reform bill in Porto Rico. It advocates the gradual abolition of slavery and strongly opposes the policy of the government with regard to the Antilles. The paper is numerously signed by the nobility and members of the monarchial parties.

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COAL IN THE SOUTH.

The Lesson of the Late Fuel Famine at Memphis.

[From the Memphis Avalanche.]

The recent coal famine in Memphis ought to set capitalists, business men and property holders to work devising means to avert, if possible, the recurrence of such another famine in the future. Steps ought to be taken at once to see if we have not coal fields at our own threshold, beneath the ground we walk on. There is no other portion of the globe where the coal measures are so widely distributed as on the continent of North America. From Nova Scotia to the Pacific there is a succession of vast coal basins, showing that on this continent, more than any where else, the fern flora flourished during the carboniferous era. North of Mason and Dixon's line the coal industry has been largely developed, because the increasing wants of growing manufactures demanded fuel, both cheap in price and easy of access. By the geological investigations which these researches called for it has been demonstrated that the great Mississippi valley was in the carboniferous era a vast fern forrest, and subsequently it became a great inland sea, submerging for many hundred miles in breadth the country on both sides of the Mississippi river, and that by the agency of the water standing in the great forests this coal was formed. The States of Indiana and Illinois may be said to form the northeastern division of the coal field, while Western Missouri and Kansas form the northwestern division. This during of this latter forest are circumscribed at the south by the Ozark mountains, and those of the former by the mountains of West Virginia, Kentucky, and East Tennessee. Much has been found south of these limits both in Tennessee and on the Onachita river in Arkansas, where there is a Southern as well as a Northern Mississippi coal basin. But heretofore, very little has been done toward the development of this wealth. The great forests have been found sufficient to supply all demands for fuel to a section of country almost purely agricultural. But all this is changed now. The late war has led the South to manufacture, and in the city of Memphis alone there is more coal consumed than the whole South needed thirty years ago. The question now is whether coal can be found here? We know that such is the case. In Illinois and Indiana the coal is found at a depth of from 100 to 500 feet, while in Kansas and Missouri the coal measures are at the surface, and a seam ranging the dropping fath of God's sufficient people. A few items from her monthly report show the nature of her work. She says: "A woman with whom I talked plainly of her soul's interests seemed at first indifferent, but now she asks me to come again." "Saw Mrs. B., who is very ill; she and her government buildings in Pittsburgh, where she now sow pats her trust in Jesus. When I first visited her she had not learned to trust him." "Mrs. K. has to be a Christian, although a backslider has often beaten her for reading the Bible." "Mrs. D. came to the meeting, and I think many have had many precious seasons of converse and prayer, have united with the church, professing to have peace in believing." "Mrs. A. is a prompt visitor now, reading a Christian life, and having prayer meeting in their house. Mr. A. is not a professor, but he should not be." In our churches there is enough unemployed Christians, whose piety is rusting out for want of labor, to carry the everlasting truth to every unconverted soul in this vicinity. "Pray ye therefore to the Lord of the harvest that He will send laborers into his harvest." God grant that every professed follower of Christ may be imbued with that spirit of consecration to his service that when he said: "I am made all things to all men that I might by all means save some. And this I do for the Gospel's sake."

Following is the report of the Treasurer, Miss M. Mellon:

		Dr.
1872.		
March 11.	To balance in Treasury at last report	$ 59 47
March 11.	To monthly collections	346 75
March 11.	To donations	1,000 00
1873.		
January 12.	To annual collection	57 00
	Total	$1405 31
	Cr.	
1872.		
	By cash for tracts and mess	$345 67
	By cash for tract rules	220 00
April 30.	By cash for "	50
1873.		
January 13.	By cash for voyage	30 94
January 15.	By cash to Sexton	10 00
	Total	$699 61
	Balance in Treasury	5 70
	Total	$1405 31

The following bill is due and unpaid, owing to want of funds in Treasury:

For tracts and mess.....$85 59

The reports were approved. Addresses were then made by Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Rodgers, Mr. McGill and others, which were well received.

An election for officers and managers to serve the ensuing year was then held with the following result:

President—Mrs. F. R. Brunot.
Vice President—Mrs. Nesson.
Secretary—Miss E. A. Hays.
Treasurer—Miss M. Herron.
Managers—Misses M. Bryan, K. Paul, Orr, Blackstock, Hamilton, Magee, H. Negley, Mrs. Dr. Dressey and Mrs. Sanderson, E. C. Counrane, A. M. Bryan, Slagle, Vandyke, Poinsette, Dr. A. Ourry, Capt. Kay, Rhinehart, Thos. McFadden, Jr., and Lovingston.

CITY MATTERS.

The Pittsburgh, Baltimore & Chicago Railroad.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday says, in reference to this road: The new road, projected under the auspices of the Baltimore & Ohio, was, from the very view of securing short, direct, and independent connection for coal, whereby every acre with the great lake city of Chicago is evidently rendered earnestly and rapidly. Only two months ago we announced that contracts for eighty-seven miles, commencing at a point on the Lake Erie Division, at Conneaut, Ohio, four hundred dollars of miles from Newark, and running thence west to Defiance, and over one another 100 miles are offered for contract from Defiance to Walker Station, on the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad. Proposals are be received by the Board of Trustees, Baltimore, until the first day of May. This leaves only sixty-two miles more to be let contracts to pay a heavy difference and Board, sixty-nine miles, of which the chief engineer, Mr. James I. Randolph, says the aggregate of the curved portions with the straight portions is very small, and that in the two hundred and fifty-miles from the Ohio River to the point where the road will turn up north around the end of Lake Michigan, the located lines are but two and a half miles longer than in an air line, while eighty-five miles are on a level, thirty miles twenty six feet grade per mile, and the remaining less than twenty feet grade.

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ROASTED ALIVE.

Horrible Fate of a Drunken Woman.

The Bel-Air (Harford county, Md.) *Jeffersonian* says: On Saturday night, about 9½ o'clock, Mrs. McConnell left the house of a neighbor to go to her home, which was located in the yard of the Harford House. She made her way there with difficulty, having been given to indulging too freely in drink. Finally, however, she managed to enter the door, and was soon in her room.

At the same time her husband, David McConnell, was spending his week's wages with some boon companions in a tavern close by. About 11 o'clock he found the door locked on the inside, and no response was made to their urgent knocking. On looking in at the window, which appeared to be all on fire, an alarm was raised, the door broken open, when a horrible sight was witnessed.

The room was filled with smoke of a sickening odor, and on a chair near the stove, the door of which was open, were the charred and burning remains of the unfortunate woman. The clothes had caught fire from the stove, and even the chair upon which she had seated herself was in a light blaze. Her limbs were burned to a crisp, and the flesh on one of her arms the flesh was almost entirely consumed. Her face was burned and blackened almost beyond recognition. Upon moving the chair from the stove, the dead body fell back to the floor, a mass of charred and burned flesh. The fire was speedily extinguished.

UNDER the College commons system, the authorities of Williams College have introduced a new plan of furnishing board. Students can now obtain a good sitting down at a better table for $2 50 per week than can be obtained elsewhere in the village. A few families, at about the same price, are expected, capable of accommodating seventy students, with additional room in the village for those with their families. The whole building is under the charge of Steward Sigsbee, who purchases provisions at wholesale and simply supplies the food. The steward, receives a salary, and thus has no interest in furnishing poor board. Precedence is given to students named by the donors to the college hall fund next to the Allegheny High School in the college, and lastly to the students in the order of their application. The testimony of the students as to the practical efficiency of Professor Ainey, who, as he justly called, is that the food is certainly plain but substantial.

OIL CONTRACTS.

The Measure of Damages Opinion of the Supreme Court on Oil and Stock Gambling—Inflated Prices not a Fair Test for Damages.

Wm. I. Kountz, in June, 1869, contracted to deliver to Kirkpatrick & Lyon two thousand barrels of oil, at any time between the date of the contract and the 31st of December, 1869, at eighty cents and one-half cents per gallon. Some three weeks after the contract was made Kirkpatrick & Lyon assigned it to Fisher Brothers. Kountz did not deliver the oil, and Fisher Brothers brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas, against Kirkpatrick & Lyon, to recover damages for breach of contract, and a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, on a writ of error, and argued last fall.

On Monday of last week, as has already been stated, Judge Agnew delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court, affirming the judgment of the Court below. The opinion was received yesterday, and we give below its most material parts:

Kountz defends on the ground that Kirkpatrick and Lyon, and others for whom they were buying, delivery of oil, entered into a combination to raise the price, by forcing up large quantities of oil and holding it until after the expiration of the year 1869 and thus compel the sellers of oil on option contracts to pay a heavy difference and Board. Fisher Brothers, the assignees of Kountz's contract, were not in any combination to raise the price of oil. Mr. Randolph, says the aggregate of the curved portions with the straight portions is very small, and that in the two hundred and fifty-miles from the Ohio River to the point where the road will turn up north around the end of Lake Michigan, the located lines are but two and a half miles longer than in an air line, while eighty-five miles are on a level, thirty miles twenty six feet grade per mile, and the remaining less than twenty feet grade.

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VIGOROUS TREATMENT.

A Vi ginia Mother Shoots a Young Man About to Elope With Her Daughter.

(From the Christiansburg, Virginia, Messenger, Jan. 3.)

A young man whose name we could not learn, wooed and won the affections of a Miss Price, daughter of Mr. Chapman Price, formerly of this county, but now a resident of Craig. The parents of the young lady bitterly opposed her marrying the youth in question, because of his dissipated habits. But opposition only added fuel to the flame, and confirmed the maiden in her determination to cling to her lover through thick and thin. Last week, learning that Mr. Price would be from home, he procured a buggy and went to his residence to elope with his daughter to West Virginia, to be married. His affianced was ready and willing to go with him but the mother set her foot firmly down, and declared that she would shoot the girl from the house, at the same time pointing to the gun and telling him that if he attempted to carry her off she would shoot him. Treating these as the idle threats of a woman, the lovers continued their preparations for departure. All things being ready, they proceeded to the house, when the lady was handed out, the youth had taken his seat by her side and was in the act of driving off when Mrs. Price out short the whole proceeding by shooting the youth with the gun above mentioned. The physician who dressed his wound pronounces his recovery extremely doubtful, if not impossible.

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WOOL GROWERS IN COUNCIL.

Meeting of the Ohio State Association.

[From the Columbus Journal.]

The Ohio Wool Growers' State Association held a meeting in the Agricultural rooms of the Capitol Tuesday evening, with Mr. Stevens, of Hardin county, in the chair, and Mr. U. C. Deardorff, of Tuscarawas county, acting as Secretary pro tem.

The following named committee was appointed to examine thirty-three samples of Australian or New South Wales wool, the samples having been sent for inspection, with a view to the exchange of breeding sheep with said country:

J. C. Stevens and Samuel Stewart, of Hardin county; Wm. Hamilton, of Logan; John Campbell, of Harrison; W. L. Archer, of Washington county, Pa.; C. Caswell and C. C. Gleich, of Licking; N. Buckland, of Licking; E. Hiatt, of Morgan; John Robinson, of Columbiana; M. L. Brewer, of Seneca.

Subsequently, on the recommendation of the above named committee, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That in our opinion the fine wool flocks of Ohio could not be improved by introducing a cross of blood from the fine wool flocks of New South Wales—basing our opinion on statements made by the above named samples, and reports from some of the committees who had opportunities of making examinations of specimen sheep.

Resolved, That it would be expedient for the sheep breeders of Ohio to take initiatory means towards getting up a National sheep herd book.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions relating to plan, etc., and report to the next State Wool Growers' meeting, to be held.

T. S. Humerickhouse, of Coshocton county; W. L. Archer, of Washington county, Pa., and U. C. Harrington, of Tuscarawas county, were appointed the committee in pursuance of the last resolution.

The following named officers were elected: President—C. Stevens, of Hardin county. Vice President—John Gurney, of Licking county. Directors—S. Hartnoudt, of Tuscarawas county; W. Hamilton, of Hardin county; H. L. Reed, of Licking county. Secretary and Treasurer—U. C. Deardorff, of Tuscarawas county.

The association adjourned to meet on the evening of the second day of the next State fair at Mansfield, the officers having been authorized to procure a hall and speakers.

VIGOROUS TREATMENT.

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